

PRACTICAL
ENGLISH GRAMMAR

For Schools and Colleges

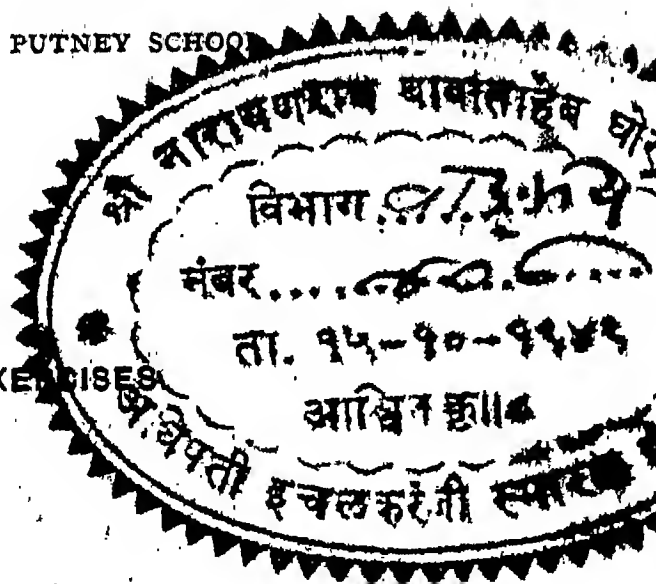
AND FOR STUDENTS PREPARING FOR EXAMINATIONS

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WITH EXERCISES



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PREFACE

THE endeavour has been made in this book to combine brevity, as far as possible, with both lucidity and exhaustiveness.

On each subject of importance there are copious exercises, most of which may be extended to any length by following the instructions attached to them; so that the teacher need not allow his class to leave any subject before it is thoroughly comprehended. By shortening the exercises, an advanced or intelligent class may go rapidly through the book, while a juvenile or dull class may have an almost unlimited amount of practice on any one of the subjects treated.

The beaten track has been departed from only when it has been thought absolutely necessary either for the sake of accuracy or to avoid confusion: and novel terms have been introduced as sparingly as possible.

A few remarks may perhaps be necessary concerning the treatment of verbs. In the first place an auxiliary is never taken by itself, but is regarded as simply forming part of a verb, just as *averunt* and *sunt* are regarded as forming parts of the Latin verbs *amaverunt* and *amati sunt*: moreover infinitives and participles, when not joined to auxiliaries, are regarded not as verbs, but as verbal nouns

or verbal adjectives. With regard to the classification of verbs into facient, copulative, and attributive, if sections 119-126, including the notes, be carefully considered, the author believes that it will be found to possess peculiar and important advantages. The word '*active*' would have been used instead of '*facient*,' were it not that '*active*' is already employed in reference to voice.

The classification of nouns, adjectives, and adverbs does not, strictly speaking, come within the province of grammar; nevertheless it will be found a great aid to the younger scholars in determining what words are nouns, adjectives, or adverbs.

In the conjugation of a verb [sections 246, 247] no pronouns have been inserted, because the presence of the pronoun in other grammars has been found often to induce a learner to imagine that the pronoun is a part of the verb itself.

The N.B. of section 189 will apply to many other instances where old names have been retained in spite of their unsuitability.

Occasionally a slight knowledge of the matter treated at the end of the book is needed in order that the student may understand something at the beginning; e.g. the objective case [section 78] cannot be fully comprehended without some reference to prepositions [section 281]. Whenever this is the case, there will be found in brackets [] the number of the section where the later subject is treated. Generally speaking, however, the numerals in brackets refer to preceding parts of the book.

An unusually large space, in proportion to the size of the book, has been devoted to the moods and tenses of verbs; because a thorough comprehension of their force

in English is so very necessary in translating into any other language. Many of the difficulties which beset the student of Latin are owing to an imperfect acquaintance with the force of the verb in his own tongue. The multifarious uses of 'should' may be taken as an illustration.

When the author does not agree with other writers on grammar, he has not entered into any defence of his ideas, but has left the text and examples to speak for themselves.

About one-half of the examples are from the Authorised Version of the Bible, and these can readily be verified by reference to a concordance: of the rest, nearly all are from Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

Except in arrangement, the author lays no claim to originality: he has availed himself of all the English Grammars which have come under his notice.

Many thanks are due from the author for the most valuable hints and advice which he has received from time to time from the Rev. Canon Evan Daniel, Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea; and the Rev. E. Hobson, Principal of the S.P.C.K.'s Training College, Tottenham.

Any suggestions as to improvements or additions which might be made, or faults which might be corrected, in a subsequent edition, will be thankfully received by

THE AUTHOR.

PUTNEY SCHOOL, S.W.,
September, 1881.

DIRECTIONS

1. Junior scholars should omit sections 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.
2. In the examples the words which are specially referred to are put in italics.
3. The numerals enclosed in brackets [] refer the reader nearly always to some section which occurs in an earlier portion of the book; but occasionally the numeral refers to a section in a later portion of the book, and when this is the case, the section should be studied and its general sense ascertained.
4. The footnotes should be disregarded by younger pupils, but on no account should they be neglected by those able to understand them.
5. The exercises should be done simultaneously with the grammar. At the head of each exercise are placed the numbers of the sections which that exercise is intended to illustrate. If some of the "Materials for Exercises" [pages 182-195] should be beyond the pupils' comprehension, an ordinary Reading Book, or a Latin, French, or German Exercise Book, will afford abundant matter of a similar description.

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GRAMMAR

1. **Grammar** is the science which treats of the construction and use of words.

A **word** is composed of one or more sounds; and these sounds are in written language represented by letters.

Grammar is commonly divided into **orthography**, **etymology**, and **syntax**.

Orthography treats of the sounds and the letters of which words are composed.

Etymology treats of the classification, inflexion,* and derivation of words.

Syntax treats of the grammatical relations in which the words of a sentence, and the clauses of a discourse, stand to one another.

In this work, the first chapter touches very briefly upon **orthography**. In the second chapter, **syntax** is treated simultaneously with the classification and inflexion of words. The third chapter treats of the analysis of sentences; the fourth chapter gives a brief outline of the origin of the English language; and the fifth chapter is devoted to word-making and derivation.

* Inflexion is the name given to such change in the sound or spelling of a word for the purposes of grammar, as does not cause the word to become a different part of speech.

CHAPTER I.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

2. An **alphabet** is a collection of the letters which are used in a language.

In the English alphabet there are twenty-six letters. These letters are divided into **vowels**, **semi-vowels**, and **consonants**.

The vowels are A, E, I, O, and U.

The semi-vowels are W and Y.

The consonants are B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, X, and Z.

3. **Capital letters** are used at the beginning of

I. Each separate sentence of a discourse.

II. A quotation,* if the exact words of the speaker are given, and they form a complete sentence ;

They required of us mirth, saying, "*Sing us one of the songs of Zion.*"

III. Every line of verse.

IV. Proper names and adjectives derived from proper names.

V. Names of days, weeks, and months.

VI. The pronoun I, and the interjections O and Oh.

* At the beginning and end of a quotation it is usual to place *quotation marks*, which are made thus, " ".

4. RULES CONCERNING ADDED SYLLABLES.

When any one of the syllables *er*, *est*, *eth*, *ed*, or *ing* is added to a word ending in a single consonant following a short vowel, if the last syllable is accented, the consonant should be doubled;

Run, *runner*, *runnest*, *runneth*, *running*; prefer, *preferrest*, *preferreth*, *preferred*, *preferring*.

But if the last syllable is **not** accented, the consonant* should **not** be doubled;

Prosper, *prosperest*, *prospereth*, *prospered*, *prospering*.

When any one of the syllables *er*, *est*, *eth*, or *ed* is added to a word ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, the *y* is changed into *i*;

Silly, *sillier*, *silliest*; defy, *defieth*, *defied*.

When the syllable *ing* is added to a word ending in *ie*, the *ie* is changed into *y*;

Die, *dying*.

When a syllable beginning with a vowel is added to a word ending in a silent *e*,† the *e* is omitted;‡

Change, *changed*, *changing*; love, *loved*, *loving*, *lovable*, *lover*.

But if the loss of the *e* would cause the sound of the preceding consonant to be altered, the *e* must be retained;

Change, *changeable*; notice, *noticeable*.

* But *l* and *s* are frequently doubled when the syllable is unaccented. There is however a growing tendency to abide by the rules; thus Webster writes '*traveler*,' '*traveling*.'

† Silent *e* has no sound of its own whatever, and is simply a mark to show that the preceding vowel is long: compare '*man*' and '*mane*,' '*hop*' and '*hope*.'

‡ But from '*dye*' is formed '*dyeing*' to distinguish it from '*dying*.'

CHAPTER II.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

5. The words of the English language may be divided, according to their use in a sentence, into eight **kinds**, or **parts of speech**; *viz.*, NOUNS, PRONOUNS, ADJECTIVES, VERBS, ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, and INTERJECTIONS.

N.B.—We can determine what part of speech a word is, only when its **use in a sentence** is known: and, moreover, since a word may have more than one use, **the same word is not always the same part of speech**; thus, in the sentence “He said* that that ‘that’ that that boy was parsing is not the same part of speech as this ‘that,’” the first ‘that’ is a conjunction, the second an adjective, the third a noun, the fourth a pronoun, and the fifth an adjective.

6. A **sentence** is a collection of words by means of which an assertion is made, a question asked, or a wish expressed. [See 314.]

7. A collection of words in a sentence which, taken by itself, expresses an assertion, question, wish, supposition, or purpose, but yet does not express the assertion, question, or wish expressed by the whole sentence, is called a **subordinate clause**.† [See 318.]

* This sentence is equivalent to “He said that the word ‘that’ which that boy was parsing was not the same part of speech as this ‘that.’”

† In many grammars the word ‘sentence’ is used to denote at one time what is here called a sentence, and at another time what is here called a clause.

8. A **phrase** is a collection of words, no one of them being a finite verb [172], which collection performs in a sentence the function usually assigned to some particular part of speech.

9. A phrase, or a subordinate clause, used to perform the function usually assigned to some particular part of speech is called an **equivalent** to that part of speech.

10. Phrases used to perform the functions of nouns, adjectives, or adverbs, are called respectively **nounal phrases**, **adjectival phrases**, or **adverbial phrases**.

11. Subordinate clauses used to perform the functions of nouns, adjectives, or adverbs, are called respectively **nounal clauses**, **adjectival clauses**, or **adverbial clauses**.

NOUNS.

12. A **noun**, or substantive, is a word used as a **name** ;
My brother John went out in a *boat* for a *row* on the *river Thames*
 on *Wednesday afternoon*.

13. To assist the pupil in discerning the **nouns** in a sentence, it may be remarked, that nouns are used as the names of

I. Things* which have a real independent existence ;

Richard, man, brother, town, nun, light, wind, angel, spirit.

II. Imaginary things ;

Fairies, goblins.

III. Qualities, states, conditions, actions, feelings, occupations, or relations† of such things ;

Goodness, size, courage, value, warmth, ease, reading, race, love, music, distance.

* The word 'things' must be understood as in John i. 3.

† By 'relation' is meant the connexion which one thing has with another.

IV. Periods of time;

Century, month, Monday, summer, Whitsuntide.

V. Quantities, measures, or numbers;

Ton, pint, dozen, score.

VI. Two or more things considered as forming **one whole**;

Army, flock, jury.

Nouns of Class III. are called **abstract nouns**; and of Class VI., **collective nouns**.

14. Nouns are **common** or **proper**.

15. A **common** noun is a name given to every one of those things which in certain respects resemble each other;

Man, tree, pair, age, angel.

16. A **proper** noun is a name given arbitrarily to one or more particular things;

John, Thames, London, The Great Eastern, Vesuvius.

Proper nouns, in written language, begin with a capital letter.

17. A noun, generally common, used in a special manner to denote one particular object, may be called a common noun having a tendency to become proper;

The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Premier, the Bank, the City.

Similarly, (A) national and family names, &c., and (B) names belonging to remarkable persons or things, used to denote objects possessing qualities resembling the original, may be called proper nouns having a tendency to become common;

Englishman, Turk; the Howards, the Caesars; this statue is a Madonna; he is quite a Hercules.

In written language, a noun used in either of these two ways should begin with a capital letter.

18. Nouns have **number, person, gender, and case**.

NUMBER.

19. The numbers are singular and plural.

20. A noun in the singular number denotes one ;

Man, Cæsar, virtue, jury.

21. A noun in the plural number denotes more than one ;

Men, Cæsars, virtues, juries.

22. RULES FOR FORMING THE PLURAL OF NOUNS.

GENERAL RULE.—Add s* to the singular ;

Boy, boys; horse, horses.

SPECIAL RULES—

I. Nouns ending in s, sh, x, z, and soft ch† add es ;

Ass, asses; lash, lashes; box, boxes; topaz, topazes; church, churches.

II. Nouns ending in y after a consonant or qu change y into ies ;

Jury, juries; lady, ladies; soliloquy, soliloquies.

III. Nouns ending in o after a consonant (generally) add es ;

Hero, heroes; potato, potatoes.

IV. Nouns ending in fe and f (but not ff, rf, eef, ief, or oof) change fe or f into ves ;

Wife, wives; loaf, loaves (but stuffs, turfs, reefs, griefs, hoofs).

EXCEPTIONS TO RULE IV.—

Thief, thieves; staff, staffs or staves; fife, fifes; strife, strifes.

Also many words in rf are written with rfs or rves ;

Scarfs or scarves; wharfs or wharves.

In older English the plural was sometimes formed by

* In older English the plural terminations were as, es, and en.

† ch is soft in 'church,' hard in 'Christmas.'

changing the vowel, and sometimes by adding *en*; examples in modern use are—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>man</i>	<i>men</i>	<i>brother</i>	<i>brothers</i> or <i>brethren</i>
<i>foot</i>	<i>feet</i>	<i>child</i>	<i>children</i>
<i>goose</i>	<i>geese</i>	<i>ox</i>	<i>oxen</i>
<i>louse</i>	<i>lice</i>	<i>cow</i>	<i>cows</i> or <i>kine</i> [= <i>cowen</i>]
<i>mouse</i>	<i>mice</i>	<i>sow</i>	<i>sows</i> or <i>swine</i> [= <i>sowen</i>]
<i>tooth</i>	<i>teeth</i>		
<i>woman</i>	<i>women</i>		

23. A few words have two plurals, differing in meaning.

Die,—Pl. *dies*, meaning stamping instruments; *dice*, meaning playing cubes.

Fish,—Pl. *fishes*, referring to number; *fish*, referring to quantity.

Penny,—Pl. *pennies*, referring to number; *pence*, referring to value.

Pea,—Pl. *peas*, referring to number; *pease*, referring to quantity.

24. Some nouns are the same in both numbers ;

Deer, sheep.

Some nouns are not used in the plural ;*

Wisdom, courage, prosperity.

Some nouns are not used in the singular ;

Tongs, scissors, riches.

25. PLURAL OF COMPOUND NOUNS.

A noun composed of two or more words joined together (with or without a hyphen) is called a compound noun.

When a compound noun is written as one word without a hyphen, the mark of the plural is added at the end of the word ;

Pailfuls,† housemaids, peacocks, portfolios.

* Abstract nouns, as a rule, are not used in the plural.

† 'Two pails full of water' means two buckets filled with water; 'two pailfuls of water' means that quantity of water which would fill two pails.

But when a compound noun is written with a hyphen, the mark of the plural is added to that part which most nearly describes the thing denoted by the compound noun ;

Fathers-in-law, courts-martial, hangers-on, table-spoons, fish-kettles, knights-errant, gas-fitters.

26. Foreign words, in such common use as to be looked upon as English words, form their plural like English words ; but foreign words used as technical terms, or which have not been thoroughly naturalised, retain the foreign plural.

PERSON.

27. The persons are **first, second, and third.**

28. A noun is in the **first** person when it denotes the user of the word ;

I, Tertius, who wrote this epistle: the salutation of Paul with mine own hand.

29. A noun is in the **second** person when it denotes the **one addressed ;**

Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon ; and thou moon in the valley of Ajalon : Paul, thou art beside thyself : Maid, arise.

30. A noun is in the **third*** person when it denotes neither the user of the word nor the one addressed ;

And the sun stood still, and the moon stayed : Julius courteously entreated Paul : The Syrians had brought away captive a little maid.

N.B.—The **form** of a noun is not varied on account of **person.**

* It is commonly said that a noun is in the third person when it denotes the person spoken about : this, however, is not strictly correct ; for, in the sentence 'Paul, thou art beside thyself,' the person spoken about is denoted by the noun 'Paul,' which here is of the second person.

GENDER.

31. The genders are **masculine**, **feminine**, and **neuter**.

32. A noun of the **masculine** gender denotes a **male** animal ;

Brother, king, bull.

33. A noun of the **feminine** gender denotes a **female** animal ;

Sister, queen, cow.

34. A noun of the **neuter*** gender denotes that which is **neither** male nor female ;

Tree, arm, coat, wisdom, courage, warmth.

35. Some nouns may be used to denote either a male or a female animal ; as, *child, parent, sovereign, bird*. A noun thus used is said to be **common** in gender ;

This child's parent caught your sovereign's favourite bird.

But, if the gender is decided by the context, the noun should be called masculine or feminine according to the sense ;

Our most gracious *sovereign*, Queen Victoria ; the *child* Samuel.

36. In English there are frequently two distinct words to denote the male and the corresponding female animal ;

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.
<i>bachelor</i>	<i>maid or spinster</i>	<i>drake</i>	<i>duck</i>
<i>boar</i>	<i>sow</i>	<i>earl</i>	<i>countess</i>
<i>boy</i>	<i>girl</i>	<i>father</i>	<i>mother</i>
<i>bridegroom</i>	<i>bride</i>	<i>friar</i>	<i>nun</i>
<i>brother</i>	<i>sister</i>	<i>gander</i>	<i>goose</i>
<i>buck</i>	<i>doe</i>	<i>gentleman</i>	<i>lady</i>
<i>bull</i>	<i>cow</i>	<i>hart</i>	<i>roe</i>
<i>cock</i>	<i>hen</i>	<i>horse</i>	<i>mare</i>
<i>dog</i>	<i>bitch</i>	<i>husband</i>	<i>wife</i>

* In poetical language nouns really neuter are frequently regarded as masculine or feminine : thus the noun 'sun' is often represented by 'he ;' and 'ship' by 'she.'

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.
<i>king</i>	<i>queen</i>	<i>nephew</i>	<i>niece</i>
<i>lad</i>	<i>lass</i>	<i>ram</i>	<i>ewe</i>
<i>lord</i>	<i>lady</i>	<i>son</i>	<i>daughter</i>
<i>man</i>	<i>woman</i>	<i>stag</i>	<i>hind</i>
<i>master or mister</i>	<i>mistress</i>	<i>uncle</i>	<i>aunt</i>
<i>monk</i>	<i>nun</i>	<i>wizard</i>	<i>witch</i>

37. The feminine* is sometimes formed from the masculine by a change in the ending of the noun.

The feminine ending in most common use is *ess* ; others are *ine*, *trix*, *a* ;

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.
<i>abbot</i>	<i>abbess</i>	<i>landgrave</i>	<i>landgravine</i>
<i>actor</i>	<i>actress</i>	<i>lion</i>	<i>lioness</i>
<i>administrator</i>	<i>administratrix</i>	<i>margrave</i>	<i>margravine</i>
<i>ambassador</i>	<i>ambadress</i>	<i>marquis</i>	<i>marchioness</i>
<i>arbiter</i>	<i>arbitress</i>	<i>mayor</i>	<i>mayoress</i>
<i>author</i>	<i>authoress</i>	<i>patron</i>	<i>patroness</i>
<i>baron</i>	<i>baroness</i>	<i>peer</i>	<i>peeress</i>
<i>benefactor</i>	<i>benefactress</i>	<i>poet</i>	<i>poetess</i>
<i>caterer</i>	<i>cateress</i>	<i>priest</i>	<i>priestess</i>
<i>conductor</i>	<i>conductress</i>	<i>prince</i>	<i>princess</i>
<i>count</i>	<i>countess</i>	<i>prior</i>	<i>prioress</i>
<i>deacon</i>	<i>deaconess</i>	<i>prophet</i>	<i>prophetess</i>
<i>duke</i>	<i>duchess</i>	<i>protector</i>	<i>protectress</i>
<i>elector</i>	<i>electress</i>	<i>shepherd</i>	<i>shepherdess</i>
<i>emperor</i>	<i>empress</i>	<i>songster</i>	<i>songstress</i>
<i>enchanter</i>	<i>enchantress</i>	<i>sorcerer</i>	<i>sorceress</i>
<i>executor</i>	<i>executrix</i>	<i>sultan</i>	<i>sultana</i>
<i>governor</i>	<i>governess</i>	<i>tiger</i>	<i>tigress</i>
<i>heir</i>	<i>heiress</i>	<i>traitor</i>	<i>traitoress</i>
<i>hero</i>	<i>heroine</i>	<i>viscount</i>	<i>viscountess</i>
<i>host</i>	<i>hostess</i>	<i>votary</i>	<i>votaress</i>
<i>hunter</i>	<i>huntress</i>	<i>widower</i>	<i>widow</i>
<i>Jew</i>	<i>Jewess</i>		

* When neither different words nor different endings are used to distinguish the male and the female animal, the gender is frequently determined by adding, for the masculine, *he*, *man*, *cock*, &c. ; and, for the feminine, *she*, *maid*, *hen*, &c. ; as, he-goat, she-goat; man-servant, maid-servant; pea-cock, pea-hen; &c.

CASE.

38. Case is that form or position of a noun which shows the relation in which it stands to some other word in the same sentence.

39. The cases are nominative, objective, and possessive.

The nominative and objective of nouns are alike in form, and differ only in their position in a sentence.

40. The possessive singular is formed from the nominative singular by adding 's;*

Man, *man's*; child, *child's*.

41. The possessive plural is formed from the nominative plural by adding 's;

Men, *men's*; children, *children's*.

42. But when the nominative plural ends in s, the ' only is added;

Boys, *boys'*; dogs, *dogs'*.

43. Sometimes also when the nominative singular ends in a hissing sound, the ' only is added, especially before a word beginning with s;

For *righteousness'* sake; *Æneas'* son.

44. In compound nouns the mark of the possessive is always added at the end of the word;† thus

POSSESSIVE SINGULAR.

father-in-law's

knight-errant's

housemaid's

POSSESSIVE PLURAL.

fathers-in-law's

knight-errant's

housemaids'

* The 's is a shortened form of the Old English genitive termination *es*.

† So too, '*John the Baptist's* head.'

45. To **decline** a noun is to give its case-forms in each number ; thus

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.		SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nominative.</i>	man	men	<i>Nominative.</i>	boy	boys
<i>Objective.</i>	man	men	<i>Objective.</i>	boy	boys
<i>Possessive.</i>	man's	men's	<i>Possessive.</i>	boy's	boys'

	SINGULAR.		SINGULAR.
<i>Nominative.</i>	father-in-law	<i>Nominative.</i>	knight-errant
<i>Objective.</i>	father-in-law	<i>Objective.</i>	knight-errant
<i>Possessive.</i>	father-in-law's	<i>Possessive.</i>	knight-errant's

	PLURAL.		PLURAL.
<i>Nominative.</i>	fathers-in-law	<i>Nominative.</i>	knights-errant
<i>Objective.</i>	fathers-in-law	<i>Objective.</i>	knights-errant
<i>Possessive.</i>	fathers-in-law's	<i>Possessive.</i>	knights-errant's

PRONOUNS.

46. A **pronoun** is a word used in place of a noun [or in place of an equivalent to a noun (see 9)] ;

A little boy, *who* was walking in *my* garden with *your* sister, gave *her* *his* knife in exchange for *her* book, *which* *he* said *he* very much admired.

47. The noun [or equivalent] in place of which a pronoun stands is called its **antecedent**.

48. **Pronouns** are **personal**, **relative**, or **interrogative**.

49. A **personal*** pronoun simply supplies the place of a noun [or equivalent] ;

Good sir, this ring was given *me* by *my* wife ; and when *she* gave *it* *me*, *she* made *me* vow, that *I* should neither sell, nor give, nor lose *it*.

* The antecedent can be substituted for the personal pronoun without in any way changing the force of the sentence ; thus, Good sir, this ring was given *Bassanio* by *Bassanio's* wife ; and when the *wife* gave the *ring* to *Bassanio*, the *wife* made *Bassanio* vow, that *Bassanio* should neither sell, nor give, nor lose the *ring*. The use of a personal pronoun is to avoid repeating the antecedent.

50. A relative pronoun supplies the place of a noun [or equivalent], and joins sentences;

All *that* glisters is not gold: I could a tale unfold, *whose* lightest word, &c.: *What* he hath won, that hath he fortified: *Whosoever* hath to him shall be given, and *whosoever* hath not from him shall be taken even that he hath.

A relative pronoun would be better described by the name conjunctive pronoun.*

51. An interrogative pronoun supplies the place of a noun [or equivalent], and makes a sentence interrogative;

What find I here?—Fair Portia's counterfeit. *Who* killed cock-robin?—I, said the sparrow. *Whether* of them twain did the will of his father?†

52. Pronouns have number, person, gender, and case.

53. **Rule.**—A pronoun‡ must agree with its antecedent in number, person, and gender;§ but the case depends upon the use of the pronoun in its own clause.

* A relative pronoun is equivalent to a personal pronoun and a conjunction [see 293]; thus, All is not gold, *though it* glisters: I could a tale unfold, *and its* lightest word, &c.: *After* he hath won *it*, that hath he fortified: *If one* hath, to him shall be given; and *if one* hath not, from him shall be taken even that he hath.

† It is plain that these sentences are interrogative forms of 'Portia's counterfeit find I here;' 'I killed cock-robin;' and 'The former son of them twain did the will of his father.'

‡ This rule applies with equal force to all pronouns; but most writers on grammar seem to restrict it to relative pronouns.

§ When the antecedent is common in gender, or when there are two antecedents of different gender connected by or, the pronoun is usually put in the masculine singular; as, 'If every one swept before *his* own door, the streets would be clean.' 'If a man or a woman lose *his* life.'

But when it is desired to point out distinctly that persons of either sex are intended, some put the pronoun in the plural number [in order that it may be common in gender], and others use two pronouns; thus, 'If every one swept before *their* own door,' &c.: 'If a man or a woman lose *their* life:' or, 'If every one swept before *his* or *her* own door:' 'If a man or a woman lose *his* or *her* life.'

54. SIMPLE PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.—*I, thou, he, she, it, we, ye or you, they.*
Indefinite—*One.*

RELATIVE.—*Who, which, what, that, as.*

INTERROGATIVE.—*Who? which? what? whether?*

55. COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.—*Myself, thyself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves, one's self.*

RELATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE.—*Who, which, and what, with ever, so, or soever; as, whoever, whoso, whosoever.*

56. DECLENSION OF SIMPLE PRONOUNS.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
First Person.			First Person.		
Nom.	Obj.	Pos.	Nom.	Obj.	Pos.
I	me	mine or my	we	us	ours or our
Second Person.			Second Person.		
thou	thee	thine or thy	ye or you	you*	yours or your
Third Person.			Third Person.		
he	him	his	} they	them	theirs or their
she	her	hers or her			
it	it	its			
one	one	one's	ones	ones	ones'

RELATIVE.

who whom whose | who whom whose

57. One is called the **indefinite personal pronoun** when it leaves altogether undefined what person is referred to ;†

One hardly knows what to do: O that *one* would give me to drink of the water of the well of Bethlehem: In very cold weather *one's* extremities are apt to get frost-bitten.

* In modern English the personal pronoun of the second person plural is usually substituted for the singular: when so used, it is better to parse 'you,' &c., as plural forms with singular meaning.

† If the pronoun 'one' stands as the subject of a verb, the verb will be in the third person, singular number.

58. When **one** has an adjective or a participle joined to it, it should be regarded as a personal pronoun, but not indefinite. Used thus it has also plural forms ;

Is it not a little *one*? The voice of *one* crying in the wilderness:
Ourselves and our little *ones*: We are the great *ones* of the earth: The great horn was broken off, and for it came up four notable *ones*.

59. The **possessive** forms *my, thy, her, our, your, their*, are used when followed by the noun upon which their case depends; *mine, thine, hers, ours, yours, theirs*, are used when not so followed ;

This is *my* book; that book is not *mine*: Is this *my* book or *yours*?

60. *Mine* and *thine* are, however, sometimes used instead of *my* and *thy* before a vowel or **h**. *My, our, &c.*, are merely shortened forms of *mine, ours, &c.* [Compare *an* and *a*.]

61. N.B.—*My, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their*, are sometimes called **possessive* adjective pronouns**: but it is better to look upon them as **personal pronouns** in the **possessive case**.

62. **Own** is added to the possessive cases to make **emphatic forms** ;

My own, your own, &c.

63. **Myself, thyself, &c.**, are **emphatic pronouns** when they are used to add emphasis ;

It is *I myself*: He did it *himself*: Who also *himself* waited for the kingdom of God.

* It is important to notice the difference between the English possessive cases of personal pronouns, and the Latin and French possessive pronouns: the English agree in number, person, and gender, with the antecedent; and have a case of their own: whilst the French and Latin agree in number, gender, and case with the noun to which they are joined; thus, *My father* = *mon père* = *pater meus*: *my mother* = *ma mère* = *mater mea*: *his father* = *son père* = *pater suus*: *his mother* = *sa mère* = *mater sua*: *her father* = *son père* = *pater suus*: *her mother* = *sa mère* = *mater sua*.

64. **Myself, thyself, &c.**, are **reflexive** pronouns when they are used with a verb to show an action done by a person to himself ;

He will repent *himself* concerning his servants: She could in no wise lift up *herself*.

65. **As** is a **relative** pronoun after '*same*,' and after '*such*' [= 'of that sort,' or 'those'] ;

The Tigurini killed Piso in the same battle *as* Cassius [=in *which* Cassius (was killed)]. Jabal was the father of such *as* dwell in tents [=those *who* dwell, &c.]. Fetch me savoury meat such *as* I love [=of that sort *which* I love]. Such a dead dog *as* I [=a dead dog of that sort *of which* I (am)]. Almost and altogether such *as* I am [=of that sort *of which* I am]. You may eat such *as* are ripe [=those *which* are ripe].

This **as** may be either nominative or objective ; or it may be equivalent to **whom** or **which** governed by a **preposition** : see the above examples.

66. In old English it was distinctly neuter ; but in modern English it is commonly used in reference to the lower animals, and also to stand in place of 'the person' in such constructions as

Is *it* not I that commanded the people ? *It* is he.

His was originally either masculine or neuter [see 421] ;

The king and *his* son : If the salt have lost *his* savour.

In modern English **its** is used in place of neuter nouns, and also frequently in reference to the lower animals.

67. RELATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

The **interrogative** pronouns are the same in form as the relative pronouns : moreover, if a subordinate clause [see 7] is introduced by an interrogative pronoun, no conjunction is needed ;

I enquired *who* was there : I ask *who* you are : I wonder *what* he will do : We know *what* we worship : Tell me *what* you want.

These circumstances sometimes cause a difficulty in deciding whether a pronoun is interrogative or relative. All doubt can however be removed by remembering that for a relative can always be substituted a personal pronoun and a conjunction [see note, 50]: while no such substitution can be made for an interrogative pronoun. Again, a clause containing an interrogative pronoun always either is a question, or else can be resolved into a question and an assertion: thus the examples in 51 are simple questions; and the examples in 67 can be resolved into *Who was there? I enquired: Who are you? I ask: What will he do? I wonder: What do we worship? We know: What do you want? Tell me.*

N.B.—Sentences which can be thus resolved are called **indirect questions**.

68. The relative **who** is now generally used, when the antecedent denotes a **person**; and **which**, when the antecedent does **not** denote a person: but by earlier writers this rule is by no means universally observed;

I could a tale unfold, *whose* lightest word, &c.: I am married to a wife *which* is as dear to me as life itself.

69. The relative **what** is used generally instead of **which** when the antecedent is understood;

She hath done *what* she could [=she hath done *it which* she could]: I will not choose *what* many men desire [=I will not choose *it which* many men desire]: *What* follows is pure innocence [=*it which* follows is pure innocence].

70. The relative **that** may be used whether the antecedent denote a person or not;

It blesseth him *that* gives, and him *that* takes: This is the house *that* Jack built.

71. The interrogative **who** refers to **persons**;

Who is this? *Who* is on my side, *who*?

72. The interrogative **what** leaves it doubtful whether a person or a thing is referred to ;

What went ye out for to see ? *What* is sweeter than honey, and *what* is stronger than a lion ?

73. The interrogative **which** is used in reference to some specified persons or things ;

Which is the merchant, and *which* the Jew ? *Which* will you have ?

74. A relative is sometimes understood ;*

This is the book you asked for [=this is the book *which* you asked for]: Here comes the man we wish to see [=here comes the man *whom* we wish to see]: Some men there are love not a gaping pig [= *who* love not &c.].

75. The relative sometimes comes before the antecedent ;

Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall *his* blood be shed :
What he hath won, *that* hath he fortified.

76. When **which**, **what**, or **that** come immediately before the noun to which they refer, they are really **adjectives**. [See 99.]

SYNTAX OF THE CASES OF NOUNS AND PRONOUNS.

N.B.—Sections 77–82 should be omitted until the student has studied from 115 to 155 of Verbs ; and also from 281 to 284.

77. The **nominative** case is used (A) as the **subject** of a verb ; (B) as the **complement** of a **copulative** verb ;† (C) **absolutely**,‡ (α) in combination with a participle, or (β) in addressing.

A. This *casket* threatens. What says this leaden *casket* ? Some *god* direct my judgment. Who is *he that* is lord over us ?

* The omission of the relative is scarcely allowable unless it is in the objective case.

† 'Copulative verb' here must be understood to include any verb used copulatively. [See 141, 142.]

‡ The 'nominative absolute' with a participle in attribution [see 210] corresponds with the Latin 'ablative absolute:' and the 'nominative absolute' used in addressing a person corresponds with the Latin 'vocative,' and is generally called the 'nominative of address.'

B. All that glisters is not *gold*. But since I am a *dog*, beware my fangs. I shall end this strife, become a *Christian* and thy loving *wife*. What seemed his *head* the likeness of a kingly crown had on. I am *he*. I and my son Solomon shall be counted *offenders*.

C. *a.* *Spring* advancing, swallows reappear. And so may I, blind *fortune* leading me, miss that which one unworthier may attain.

β. O noble *judge*! O excellent young *man*! There stand the caskets, noble *prince*.

78. The **objective** case is used (A) as the **object** (direct or indirect) of a **facient** verb; (B) governed by a **preposition**; (C) to express **measure** [of space, time, or value].

A. My torturer doth teach *me answers* for deliverance. He went *his way*. Dream the *dream* that's sweetest. Show *me* a *penny*.

B. There came divers of Antonio's *creditors* in my *company* to *Venice*.

C. And Noah was five hundred *years* old. The walls of Babylon were two hundred *feet* high. The rain was upon the earth forty *days** and forty *nights*.* My ships come home a *month* before the day. He tarried there a *space*. Your daughter spent one *night* fourscore ducats. But even now worth *this*, and now worth *nothing*.

The **objective** case is also used in the constructions explained in 205–207.

79. The **possessive** case is used to show (A) **origin**; (B) **possession** or **ownership**; (C) **fitness**.

A. *Ballarion's* letter: My *brother's* portrait: The *king's* decree.

B. He wrung *Bassanio's* hand: When *Phæbus'* fire scarce thaws the *icicles*.

C. She sells *men's* boots: Three *months'* provisions: A *sabbath-day's* journey.

80. Words are said to be in **apposition** when they denote the same person or thing, and also stand in the **same** grammatical relation to some other word in the sentence.

* 'Days' and 'nights' may however be regarded as governed by the preposition 'during,' understood.

81. **Rule.**—Nouns and pronouns in **apposition** agree in case ;

Here's my *son*, sir, a poor *boy*. Mislike me not for my *complexion*, the shadowed *livery* of the burnished sun. Therefore thou gaudy *gold*, hard *food* for Midas, I will none of thee. He spake unto *Joshua*, the *son* of Nun, Moses' *servant*.

EXPLANATION.—‘*Son*’ and ‘*boy*’ are both nominative ; either of them may be regarded as the complement of ‘*is*.’ ‘*Complexion*’ and ‘*livery*’ are both objective, governed by the preposition ‘*for*.’ ‘*Gold*’ and ‘*food*’ are both nominative absolute ; either of them may be regarded as denoting the thing addressed ; ‘*Joshua*,’ ‘*son*,’ and ‘*servant*’ are all objective, governed by the preposition ‘*unto*.’

82. A noun or pronoun may be in apposition to a nounal phrase or a nounal clause.

The proverbial expression ‘*Knowledge is power*’ is not always rightly understood. It grieves me sair *to see thee weep*.

ADJECTIVES.

83. An **adjective** is a word used in attribution to a **noun** [or to an equivalent to a noun] ;

My *little* body is *a-weary* of *this great* world.

ENLARGEMENT AND EXPLANATION OF THIS DEFINITION.—

An **adjective** is a word used with* a **noun** [or with an equivalent to a noun (see 9)], to describe, to distinguish, or to determine the quantity or number of whatever is denoted by the noun [or equivalent] : thus, ‘*little*’ and ‘*a-weary*’ describe my body ; ‘*great*’ describes this world ; ‘*this*’ distinguishes the world [i.e. points out what particular world is referred to] ; ‘*this*’ also determines that

* The adjective is either placed next to the noun, or is joined to it by a copulative verb, or other verb used copulatively. [See 121, 141, 142.]

only *one* world is meant: consequently '*little*' and '*awear*' are in attribution to the noun '*body*,' and '*this*' and '*great*' are in attribution to the noun '*world*.'

84. **Adjectives** are **descriptive**, **distinctive**, **quantitative**, or **numeral**.

For a table of the different kinds of adjectives see 364.

85. **Descriptive** adjectives **describe**, **distinctive** adjectives **distinguish**, **quantitative** adjectives determine the **quantity**, and **numeral** adjectives determine the **number**, of whatever is denoted by the noun [or equivalent].

86. Descriptive adjectives are **qualitative** or **conditional**.

87. **Qualitative*** adjectives express **qualities**;

Thou art too *wild*, too *rude*, and *bold* of voice.

88. **Conditional*** adjectives express **conditions**;

A *merry* heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance: As a cage is *full* of birds, so are their homes *full* of deceits.

89. **Distinctive** adjectives are **ordinal**, **demonstrative**, **distributive**, or **proper**.

90. **Ordinal** adjectives show **in what order**;

The *second* book of Moses: The *latest* intelligence.

91. **Demonstrative** adjectives simply **point out** which individual [or individuals];

That good man has *this* good wife: *The* wolf and *the* lamb.

92. **Distributive** adjectives point out two or more individuals **one at a time**;

Every beginning is difficult: Abraham laid *each* piece against another: Waterpots containing two or three firkins *apiece*.†

* Many adjectives may be regarded as either qualitative or conditional.

† = 'Waterpots *each* containing two,' &c.: but some would prefer to take 'two *apiece*' as one word, like the Latin '*bini*.'

93. **Proper*** adjectives are those derived from proper nouns;

The *Roman* invader landed on the *Kentish* shore.

94. **Quantitative** adjectives determine the quantity;

Much ado about nothing: Who will show us *any* good?

95. **Numeral** adjectives are **definite** or **indefinite**.

96. **Definite** numeral adjectives show **how many exactly**;

Two heads are better than *one*.

97. **Indefinite** numeral adjectives show how many, but **not exactly**;

See the people whether they be *few* or *many*.

98. From the preceding definitions and examples it will be seen that adjectives answer the questions, *Of what kind?* *Which?* *How much?* or *How many?*

99. When *which* or '*what*' is followed in the same sentence by the noun to which it refers, it is practically a demonstrative adjective;

Which hand wilt you have? *What* man is there of you, &c.?

In *which* predicament thou standest. *What* time as they went from one nation to another.

100. The **ordinal** adjectives are *first, second, third, &c., two-hundredth, &c. former, next, latter, latest, last, &c.*

The **demonstrative** adjectives are *the, this, that, these, those, else, identical, same* [= identical], *very* [= identical], *self-same, such* [= the], *other* [= not identical]. Interrogative: *which? what?* [See 99.]

The **distributive** adjectives are *each, every, either, neither, a-piece, many-a*.

* Proper adjectives frequently have a qualitative force; as, *Norman* architecture; a *Roman* nose.

† There's *many a* slip 'twixt the lip [= there are many instances in each of which there is a slip, &c.]

The distributives are joined to singular nouns.

The **quantitative** adjectives are *much, little, some, any, all, whole, no,* none, sufficient, enough.*

The **definite numeral** adjectives are *an, one, two, &c., one-hundred, two-hundred, &c.; no,* none.*

The **indefinite numeral** adjectives are *all, any, some, many, few, several, sundry, certain, divers.*

N.B.—From the above list it will be seen that the same word is not always the same **kind** of adjective: thus

The *little* boy has *little* gold. *Certain* men are always *certain* they know better than any one else.

The first 'little' is qualitative, the second quantitative: the first 'certain' is indefinite numeral, the second qualitative.

101. Words generally **nouns** are frequently used as **adjectives**;

Horse soldiers; an *iron* bar; a *plum* cake; a *silk* worm; a *house* dog; a *garden* spider; a *Skye* terrier.

102. **An** is commonly called the **indefinite article**, and the **definite article**: 'an' loses the **n**, and becomes 'a,' before a consonant, **h** aspirate, or the vowel **u** sounded as in 'unicorn.' 'An' and 'one' are forms of the same word.

103. The noun to which an adjective is in attribution is frequently understood;

The race is not always to the *swift*, nor the battle to the *strong* [= the *swift men*, the *strong men*]: He **is** save by *many* or by *few* [= by many *men* or by few *men*]: They gathered, *some more, some less* [= some *people* gathered more *manna*, some *people* gathered less *manna*].

* 'No' is used when followed by the noun to which it is in attribution, and 'none' when not so followed; as, Let *man* know: He commenced many things, but finished *none*: He that hath *no* money: Silver and gold have I *none*. [Compare 59.]

104. Some adjectives, when used in attribution to a noun understood, possess so much of the force of pronouns, that they are commonly called **adjective pronouns**;

Who hath required *this* at your hand? I will take *neither*.

105. Certain **descriptive** adjectives have an incomplete meaning, and require a noun [or an equivalent to a noun (9)] joined to them by a preposition [281];

Greedy of gain; *free* from blame; *conformable* to reason; *prejudicial* to health; *near* to my house; *far* from home; *full* of days, riches, and honour: What city is *like* to this great city?

106. Each of these adjectives requires its own special preposition: after '*near*' and '*like*' the preposition is commonly understood;

Nearest the merchant's heart [=nearest to the merchant's heart]:
He is *like* him [=he is like to him].

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

107. Most **descriptive** adjectives have three degrees of comparison, the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

108. The **positive** degree is used simply to attribute a quality or condition;

Life is *short*, art is *long*: A *wise* son maketh a *glad* father.

109. The **comparative** is used

A. To attribute a quality or condition to one object* in a greater degree than to another;

Wisdom is *better* than rubies. What is *sweeter* than honey? and what is *stronger* than a lion?

B. To attribute a quality or condition to an object* under certain circumstances in a greater degree than to the same object* under certain other circumstances;

The rent is made *worse*. David waxed *stronger*, and the house of Saul waxed *weaker*.

* In sections 109, 110, it will sometimes be necessary to substitute 'collection of objects' for 'object.'

110. The **superlative** degree is used

A. To attribute a quality or condition to one object* of a group in a greater degree than to any other object* in the same group ;

'Tis mightiest in the *mightiest*. Of all these the Belgæ are the *strongest*. We are of all men *most miserable*.

B. To attribute a quality or condition to an object* under certain circumstances in a greater degree than to the same object* under other circumstances ;

'Tis *mightiest* in the mightiest. Presence of mind is *most valuable* when danger is *most imminent*.

RULES FOR FORMING THE COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE.

111. In words of one syllable, the **comparative** is formed by adding **er**, and the **superlative**† by adding **est**, to the **positive** ;

Great, greater, greatest; wise, wiser, wisest. [See Rules concerning added syllables, 4.]

112. In words of more‡ than one syllable, the **comparative** is formed by placing **more**, and the **superlative** by placing **most**, before the adjective ;

Beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful.

113. A comparative and superlative of **inferiority** are formed by placing **less** and **least** before the adjective ;

Wise, less wise, least wise.

* In sections 109, 110, it will sometimes be necessary to substitute 'collection of objects' for 'object.'

† The superlative is sometimes formed by adding 'most' at the end of the word, as *uppermost*.

‡ In words of two syllables, **er** and **est** are, however, frequently used: earlier writers frequently employed **er** and **est** in words of three or more syllables; as *unhopefulest* (Shakespeare), *honourablest* (Bacon), *virtuousest* (Fuller).

The force of these degrees is defined by substituting 'less' for 'greater' in the definitions of the ordinary comparative and superlative.

114. The adjectives *much*, *little*, *many*, and *few*, though they are not descriptive, have degrees of comparison.

IRREGULAR.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Bad <i>or</i> evil	worse	worst
Far	farther	farthest
Fore	former	foremost <i>or</i> first
Good	better	best
Ill	worse	worst
Late	later <i>or</i> latter	latest <i>or</i> last
Little	less	least
Many	more	most
Much	more	most
Near	nearer	nearest
Nigh	nigher	nighest <i>or</i> next
Old	older <i>or</i> elder	oldest <i>or</i> eldest

VERBS.

115A. A **verb** is a word by means of which, together with a **subject**, an **assertion** is made, a **question** asked, or a **wish**, **supposition**, or **purpose** expressed.*

115B. A **verb** may be either simple, i.e. consisting of one word only; or compound, i.e. composed of a principal word and one or more helping words called **auxiliaries**.†‡

* Every verb which is not defective [241] may be used to perform each of these functions.

† The words used as auxiliaries are the various moods and tenses of *be*, *have*, *shall*, *will*, *may*, and *do*; but these words may be used to perform other functions. [See 256-263.]

‡ Frequently also a preposition [288] is added to one verb to make another verb with a somewhat different meaning; e.g. '*find*' and '*find out*,' '*come*' and '*come in*.' The principal verb-word, the auxiliaries, and the added pre-

116. The **subject** of a verb is a word [or words] denoting that about which the assertion is made, the question asked, or the wish, supposition, or purpose expressed.

[N.B.—In the examples of this section, which are intended to show the verbs and their subjects, the **SUBJECTS** are in **CAPITALS**, and the **verbs**, when simple words, are in **dark type**. When the verb is a compound word, the **principal verb-word** is in **dark type**, and the *auxiliaries* are in *italics*.]

I *am* **locked** in one of these; if **YOU** *do* **love** me, **YOU** *will* **find** me out. *Art* **THOU** **contented**, Jew? what *dost* **THOU** **say**? Thy **MONEY** **perish** with thee. I *will* **eat** of my son's venison, that my **SOUL** *may* **bless** thee.

Explanation.—I am locked = Assertion: (If) you do love = Supposition: You will find = Assertion. Art thou contented? = Question: Dost thou say? = Question. Money perish = Wish. I will eat = Assertion: (That) my soul may bless = Purpose.

117A. On comparing 116 with 12, 46, and 9, it is plain that the subject must be a **noun**, a **pronoun**, or an equivalent to a noun.

117B. The subject of a verb may be found by putting '**Who?**' or '**What?**' before the verb;

Thus, in the examples of 116, **Who** *am* **locked**? I: **Who** *do* **love**? **You**: **Who** *will* **find** out? **You**. **Who** *art* **contented**? **THOU**: **Who** *dost* **say**? **THOU**. **What** *perish*? **MONEY**. **Who** *will* **eat**? I: **What** *may* **bless**? **SOUL**.

118. **Rule.**—A noun or pronoun used as the **subject** of a verb* is in the **nominative** case.

position must be regarded as forming one compound word, just as each of the words 'powerful,' 'market-place,' and 'commander-in-chief' is looked upon as one compound word, though made up respectively of 'power' and 'full,' 'market' and 'place,' 'commander,' 'in,' and 'chief.' The words which together make up a compound verb are not joined by hyphens, and sometimes they are separated from one another by intervening words. [See examples in 116.]

* In this book an infinitive is regarded not as a verb, but as a verbal noun.

KINDS OF VERBS.

N.B.--For a table of the different kinds of verbs see 365.

119. Verbs are **facient**, **copulative**, or **attributive**.*

120. A **facient** verb shows what a thing[†] does, or what is done to a thing;

The party 'gainst the which he *doth contrive*
Shall seize one half his goods; the other half
Comes to the privy coffer of the state.

Your riches *are corrupted*, and your garments *are moth-eaten*.
 This man *shall be blessed* in his deeds.

121A. A **copulative** verb joins together a subject and a complement.

121B. The **complement** of a copulative verb is a word [or words] represented by the copulative verb as ‡ describing or denoting what is denoted by the subject.

[N.B.—In the examples of sections 121–123 the SUBJECTS are in CAPITALS, the verbs in dark type, and the complements in italics.]

For SHE is *wise*; and *fair* SHE is, if that mine EYES be *true*:
 I'll prove the prettier *fellow* of the two: A chieftain's *daughter*
 seemed the MAID: I am *he*: Her NAME is *Portia*: SHE would
 not hold out *enemy* for ever: The BOY will turn out an *orator*.

122A. On comparing 121B with 12 and 83, it will be seen that the complement of a copulative verb must be either (1) a noun, a pronoun, or an equivalent to a noun; or else (2) an adjective, or an equivalent to an adjective.

* On the use of these names, see Preface. If preferred, 'active' may be substituted for 'facient.' One reason for classifying verbs thus is because a facient verb is followed by an objective case, a copulative verb by a nominative case, and an attributive verb by an infinitive. On the subject and complement of an infinitive see 205, 207.

† 'Thing' must be understood as in John i. 3 and Rom. viii. 28; and 'does' must be understood as in Col. iii. 17.

‡ If the sentence be negative, the word 'not' must be inserted in the above definition before the word 'describing.'

122B. The **complement** of a copulative verb may be found by putting '**Who?**' or '**What?**' after the **copulative verb**;

Thus, in the examples of 121B, *Is what? Wise: Is what? Fair: Be what? True: Prove what? The prettier fellow: Seemed what? A chieftain's daughter: Am who? He: Is what? Portia: Would (not) hold out what? Enemy: Will turn out what? Orator.*

123. **Rule.**—A noun or pronoun* used as the **complement** of a copulative verb is in the **nominative case**;

I am he: We are they who ought to speak: It is I.

124. An **attributive*** verb shows the condition in which a thing stands with regard to an action or state;

A cat may look at a king: These things ought not so to be: Can a fig-tree bear olive-berries? Lo, I must die.

Explanation.—The cat is in the condition of *liberty* with regard to the action of looking: These things are in the condition of *unfitness* with regard to the state of being: It is asked whether the fig-tree is in the condition of *power* with regard to the action of bearing olive-berries: I am in the condition of *necessity* with regard to the action of dying.

125. The **attributive verbs** are *be* (256, c); *should* (258); *have* (260, c); *can* (262); *may* (263, A); *must* (264); and *ought* (265, A); but some of these words are also used as auxiliaries.†

* An attributive verb is equivalent to a part of the verb '*be*' together with an attributive expression, i.e. an adjective, or an adjectival phrase; thus, in the explanation, each of the expressions '*in a condition of &c.*' is an adjectival phrase.

† An attributive verb may be readily distinguished from an auxiliary, by the circumstance that for an attributive verb can always be substituted some part of the verb '*be*,' and an adjective or adjectival phrase as in 124; while no such substitution can be made in the case of an auxiliary.

126. An **attributive** verb is always followed by an **infinitive*** [174] which names the action or state ;

These things ought not so *to be* : Can a fig-tree *bear* olive-berries ?
Lo, I must *die*.

N.B.—The same word may in one sentence be a **facient** verb, in another a **copulative** verb, in a third an **attributive** verb, and in a fourth an **auxiliary**. [See 256, A, B, C, and D.]

FACIENT VERBS.

127. **Facient** verbs are **transitive** or **intransitive**.

128. A **transitive** verb expresses an action which goes **beyond** the doer ;

Her father he hath *locked* the door, her mother *keeps* the key.
The furnace was *heated*.

Explanation.—The action of locking goes beyond the father to the door ; and the action of keeping goes beyond the mother to the key. The action of heating goes beyond the doer (who is not mentioned) to the furnace.

129. An **intransitive** verb expresses a condition, or an action, which **does not go beyond** the doer ;

Why should a man *sit* like his grandsire cut in alabaster ? *sleep* when he *wakes* ? and *creep* into the jaundice by being peevish ?

130. **Transitive** verbs have two **voices**, **active** and **passive**.

131. The **active** voice shows that the subject denotes the **doer**† of the action ;

I *would detain* you here : You *press* me far, and therefore I *will yield* : *Give*‡ me your gloves, I'll *wear* them for your sake :
If THOU *keep* promise, I *shall end* this strife.

* In this book an **infinitive** is not regarded as a verb, but as a verbal noun ; since it is used simply to name an action or state.

† If the sentence be **negative** the subject is the **not-doer** ; as, *I will not yield*.

‡ The subject is understood ; i.e. *Give* THOU me your gloves.

132. The **passive** voice shows that the **subject** denotes the patient* of the action ;

Shall there not *be given* to thy servant two mules' BURDEN of earth? So *is* ALCIDES *beaten* by his page.

133. A **transitive** verb in the **active** voice requires an **object**; i.e. a word [or words] denoting that to which the action is done ;

I thank my *fortune* for it, we leave *you* now in better company :
This is the butcher that killed the *cow* that tossed the *dog*.

134. On comparing 133 with 12, 46, and 9, it is plain that the **object** must be a **noun**, or a **pronoun**, or an **equivalent to a noun**.

135. An **intransitive** verb may take an object,† but the object must, in meaning, resemble the verb ;

The world's a stage, where every man must play a *part*: Dream the *dream* that's sweetest: Remote from towns he ran his godly *race*.

136. This object of an intransitive verb is called the **cognate object**, or **object of kindred meaning**.

137. An **intransitive** verb may have a passive voice, but then the **subject**‡ must be **cognate**, or **of kindred meaning**;

His *part* was well *played*: The *race* was *run*.

138. When a verb expresses an action done by the doer to himself, it is said to be used **reflexively**;

She could in no wise *lift up* herself: I *will ease* me of mine enemies: I *will bethink* me.

* Patient—the person or thing to which the action is done.

† The object of an intransitive verb denotes something which has no existence apart from the action of the verb; e.g. the *part*, the *dream*, and the *race* have no existence apart from the actions of playing, dreaming, and running; consequently an intransitive verb cannot express an action done by a doer to something else; or, in other words, the action does not 'go beyond the doer.'

‡ The subject of an intransitive verb in the passive voice denotes something which has no existence apart from the action of the verb.

139. Many verbs generally **intransitive** are frequently used **transitively*** in a causative sense ;

He *stopped* the wheel (= *caused* the wheel to *stop*): We *turn* about their whole body (= *cause* their whole body to *turn*): *Hasten* hither Micaiah (= *cause* Micaiah to *hasten*): Do not *sound* a trumpet before thee (= *cause* a trumpet to *sound*): Such as are gentle, them *shall* he *learn* his way (= *cause* to *learn* his way).

140. When thus used, these words are practically **transitive** verbs, and in the passive voice the subject need *not* be cognate [see 137] ;

Yet they *are turned* with a very small helm (= *are caused* to *turn*): A trumpet *was sounded* (= *was caused* to *sound*).

141. A transitive verb in the **passive** voice is frequently used **copulatively**† without losing its usual power of expressing “what is done to a thing ;”

He *was beaten* black and blue: The disciples *were called* Christians first in Antioch: Nobody *is born* wise.

142. **Intransitive** verbs in the **active** voice are sometimes used **copulatively**† while still retaining their power of showing “what a thing does ;”

He *walks* lame: A rose by any other name *would smell* as sweet: He *turned* pale: The men which journeyed with him *stood* speechless: Noah only *remained* alive.

Explanation.—In 141 ‘was beaten’ *shows what is done to something*, and also *joins together* the subject ‘he’ and the complement ‘black and blue:’ ‘Were called’ *shows what is done*

* In many instances transitive verbs with a causative sense have been formed from intransitive verbs by changing the vowel; e.g. *fall, fell; lie, lay; sit, seat*.

Verbs which may be used either intransitively or transitively are *begin, break, close, commence, continue, hide, move, open, run, shut, sound, start, stop, turn, learn, &c.*

Some verbs properly transitive are used intransitively with a passive meaning; Those goods *sold* at a high price: This horse *drives* well.

† Copulatively = so as to join together a subject and a complement [121].

to something, and also *joins together* the subject 'disciples' and the complement 'Christians.' Similarly in 142 'walks' *shows what something does*, and also *joins together* the subject 'he' and the complement 'lame:.' 'Would smell' *shows what something does*, and also *joins together* the subject 'rose' and the complement 'sweet:.' 'Turned' *shows what something does*, and also *joins together* the subject 'he' and the complement 'pale:.' &c. &c.

143. On comparing together 133 and 135, it will be seen that a verb which has an object not cognate must be transitive; and that a facient verb which has no object, or only a cognate object, must be intransitive.

144. Some transitive verbs take **two objects**.

145. When one of the objects seems [not in position, but in thought] to be more closely connected than the other with the verb, it is called the **direct** object, and the other is called the **indirect** object.

146. **Rule.**—A noun or pronoun used as the **object** [whether direct or indirect] of a facient verb is in the **objective** case.

[NOTE.—In sections 147 to 153 the **direct** objects are in **dark** type, and the *indirect* in *italics*.]

147. **Dative*** verbs, i.e. those of **giving**, paying, owing, refusing, &c., take a direct object denoting the gift, and an indirect object denoting the receiver;

What mercy can you render *him*? Deliver *me* the **key**: I pardon *thee* thy **life**: I will give *thee* **money** for thy field: Pay *me* **that** thou owest: He found one of his fellow-servants, which owed *him* an hundred **pence**: Do not grudge *me* my **glory**.

* The indirect object of a dative verb frequently has a preposition before it; as, Render *to* **Cæsar** the things that are **Cæsar's**: Give not that which is **holy** *unto* **dogs**. In analysis the preposition and objective case must be taken together to form the indirect object.

148. The verbs **teach**, **tell**, and **ask** take a direct object denoting the information, and an indirect object denoting the person informed or questioned ;

I thank thee, Jew, for teaching *me* that **word**: Joseph told his *brethren* the **dream**: Hide not from me the thing **that** I shall ask *thee*.

149. The verb '**cost**' takes a direct object denoting the price, and an indirect object denoting the payer ;

I will not offer of that which cost *me* **nothing**.

150A. Factitive verbs, i.e. verbs resembling '**make**,' viz. '**make**,' '**call**,' '**think**,' '**consider**,' &c., take two* objects denoting or describing the **same thing** ;

Thou shalt call his **name John**: They called **Barnabas, Jupiter**: He hath made **thee king** over them; Let no man think **me a fool**: They have made **Jerusalem an heap** of stones.

150B. Instead of the second object, factitive verbs sometimes take an adjective; the adjective thus used is called a **factitive adjective** ;

We count them *happy* which endure: Wine that maketh *glad* the heart of man: The enemy will lay *waste* our lands.

151. Verbs denoting **authority**, i.e. of commanding, permitting, compelling, advising, &c., take an indirect object denoting the receiver of the command, &c., and for a direct object an infinitive [see 174] or a clause denoting the action or condition commanded ;

Joshua commanded the *sun* to **stand still**: Cæsar ordered *Titus Labienus* to **ascend** the mountain: Let *dogs* **delight** to bark and bite [=allow *dogs* to **delight** to bark and bite]: I will also command the *clouds* **that they rain no rain upon it**: We dared *them* to **do it**: They made *them* **drink water**.

* The two objects of a factitive verb may be looked upon as in apposition [80].

152. In the sentences '*Make* thee an ark of gopher wood,' '*His father made* him a coat of many colours,' '*Call* me a cab,' &c., '*make*' and '*call*' are **not** used factitively; nor do the two objectives denote the same thing. '*Thee*,' '*him*,' and '*me*' are not objects of the verb, but are adjuncts to the predicate [see 342], and are governed by the preposition '*for*' understood.*

153. When **dative** verbs, verbs denoting **authority**, or '*teach*,' '*tell*,' or '*ask*,' are in the **passive** voice, they still retain one **object**;

The reward of his hands shall be given *him*: It was commanded *them* not to hurt the grass: Labienus was ordered to take possession of the hill: Nor was I taught *it* but by revelation.

154. But when **factitive** verbs† are in the **passive** voice, they are used **copulatively** [see 121]; and consequently have a complement; and if the complement be a noun or pronoun, it is in the **nominative** case; at the same time the verb does not lose its usual power of expressing "what is done to a thing" [compare 141];

William II. was surnamed *Rufus*: The same day Herod and Pilate were made *friends*: The disciples were called *Christians* first in Antioch.

* In old English there were four cases, **nominative**, **accusative**, **genitive**, and **dative**. Speaking generally, the modern **nominative** and **possessive** represent respectively the old **nominative** and **genitive**. The **accusative** was the case of the **direct object**, and the **dative** of the **indirect object**; the **dative** was also used to show the person or thing whose interest was concerned in the matter referred to. In modern English the objective [sometimes with the aid of '*to*' or '*for*'] has to supply the place of both the old **accusative** and the old **dative**.

Examples of the objective without a preposition standing for the old **dative** of '**interest**' are, Bring *me* hither the ephod: I have provided *me* a king: Curse *me* this people: Make *thee* an ark of gopher wood: His father made *him* a coat of many colours: I thank your lordship, you have got *me* one: Call *me* a cab.

† In this book **infinitives** and **participles** are not regarded as verbs, but as **verbal nouns** and **verbal adjectives**.

155. N.B.—The following remarks require particular attention.

I. **Every verb** requires a **subject** (expressed or understood. [115.]

II. A **transitive verb** [128] in the active voice **requires** an object. [133.]

III. An **intransitive verb** [129] in the active voice **may take** a cognate object. [135.]

IV. A **copulative verb** [121], or other verb used copulatively [141, 142, 154], **requires** a complement. [121.]

V. The **subject** of a facient verb in the active voice denotes the **doer**. [131.]

VI. The **subject** of a facient verb in the passive voice denotes the **patient**. [132.]

VII. The **subject** of a copulative verb is the word or words **joined by the verb** to the complement. [121.]

VIII. A noun or pronoun used as the **subject** of a verb* is in the **nominative** case. [77, 118.]

IX. A noun or pronoun used as the **object** [direct or indirect] of a facient verb is in the **objective** case. [146.]

X. A noun or pronoun used as the **complement** of a copulative verb* (or verb used copulatively) is in the **nominative** case. [123.]

XI. The **subject, object, or complement** of a verb is not necessarily a single word, but may be a **phrase** [8] or a **subordinate clause** [7];

SUBJECT.—*To eat much honey* is not good: *Whether he will come or not* is uncertain.

OBJECT.—Take care what ye intend *to do as touching these men*:
In truth I know not *why I am so sad*.

* See note †, page 36.

COMPLEMENT.—My chief care is *to come fairly off from the great debts*: It is *because we have taken no bread*.

XII. The subject, when a phrase or a clause,* is commonly placed *after* the verb; and the pronoun 'it' is placed *before* the verb;

It is not good to eat much honey: *It is uncertain whether he will come or not*.

156. Verbs have mood, tense, number, and person.

MOODS.

157. The moods are indicative, conditional, subjunctive, and imperative.

158. The moods of verbs are formed partly by inflexion [1, note], and partly by auxiliaries. [115B.]

159. It is important, however, to bear in mind that a certain inflexion or a certain auxiliary does not always determine the mood of a verb; the particular force of the verb must also be considered.†

* In analysis [324] the phrase or clause should be regarded as the subject, and the pronoun 'it' as an attribute [341] in apposition [80.]

† Compare the Latin forms *amaveris*, *amaverit*, *amaverimus*, *amaveritis*, *amaverint*, which may be either indicative future perfect, or subjunctive perfect; also *regam*, which may be indicative future or subjunctive present: also the French *donne*, *donnes*, *donne*, *donnent*, which may be indicative or subjunctive present, and *donnions*, *donniez*, which may be indicative imperfect, or subjunctive present; &c. &c.

In translating from one language into another, the student must not ask himself what form of the verb in the one language usually corresponds with a particular form in the other; but he must ask, What is the force of the verb before him? and having decided this point, he must then ask, What form of the verb in the other language must I use to produce this particular force? e.g. '*regam*' must in one sentence be translated '(If) I rule;' in another, '(That) I may rule;' and in a third, 'I shall rule.' Similarly '*be*' must, in the first sentence of 160, be translated '*sunt*,' in the second '*este*,' and in the third '*sint*.'

160. This will readily be seen on comparing the following examples with what is said in 161–166 concerning the force of each mood.

They that *be* [Indicative] with us are more than they that *be* [Indicative] with them: *Be* [Imperative] courteous: *Be* [Subjunctive] they knights or *be* [Subjunctive] they yeomen, they shall bite the dust: I said I *should marry* [Indicative] whomsoever I chose: If I *should marry* [Subjunctive] him, I *should marry* [Conditional] fifty husbands.

161. The **indicative** mood comprises those forms of a verb by means of which an **absolute*** assertion, or a question inviting an **absolute** answer, is made;

I'll follow him no more with bootless prayers: he *seeks* my life, his reason well I *know*; I oft *delivered* from his forfeitures many that *have* at times *made* moan to me, therefore he *hates* me. *Is* this true, Nerissa? And *do* you, Gratiano, *mean* good faith?

162. The **conditional** mood comprises those forms of a verb by means of which an assertion is made **implying a condition**, or a question is formed inviting an answer implying a condition;

Had I such ventures forth, the better part of my affections *would be* with my hopes abroad; I *should be* still plucking the grass, &c. *Should* you *act* thus, if you were in my place?

163. The **subjunctive** mood comprises those forms of a verb by means of which **uncertainty** is expressed.

* Absolute, i.e. in which neither condition nor uncertainty is implied. The force of the indicative may however be so modified by a conjunction, that the assertion or question implies uncertainty; as, If thou *tak'st* more, or less, than a just pound, thou diest. But it is the conjunction here, and not the form of the verb, which implies uncertainty. This may be seen by removing the conjunction, when the uncertainty at once disappears. On the other hand the subjunctive implies uncertainty regardless of the conjunction.

Since, however, the indicative and the subjunctive are, to a great extent, alike in form; when there is a conjunction expressing uncertainty, it is often doubtful which mood a verb is in.

164. Consequently the subjunctive is used

A. To show **simple supposition** ;

For murder, though it *have* no tongue, will out. Though he *slay* me, yet will I trust him. If it *be* thou, bid me come. Though I *should die* with thee, yet will I not betray thee. Not as though I *had* already *attained*, either *were* already perfect. If thou *keep* promise, I shall end this strife.

B. To show **purpose** ;

Judge not, that ye *be* not *judged*. Love not sleep, lest it *bring* thee to poverty. Turn from him, that he *may* rest. Suffer me that I *may* speak [=Suffer me to speak]. We wrought with labour night and day, that we *might* not *be* chargeable to any of you. See that no man *know* it. Why have ye brought up the congregation, that we *should die* there? They shall be cities of refuge, that the manslayer *die* not.

165. N.B.—For further remarks upon the **conditional** and the **subjunctive** moods see notes A–G below, and also 190–196.

NOTE A.—A clause having its verb in the conditional mood is always accompanied by a subordinate clause [see 7] which states the condition: thus, in 162, the clauses stating the condition are, 'Had I such ventures forth,' and 'If you were in my place?'

NOTE B.—A clause having its verb in the subjunctive mood is always accompanied by a superior clause to which it is subordinate [see 321]: thus, in 164, the clause 'Though it have no tongue' is subordinate to 'For murder will out;' and 'That the manslayer die not' is subordinate to 'They shall be cities of refuge.'

NOTE C.—Consequently a clause with its verb in the conditional is always a superior clause [see 321]; while a clause with its verb in the subjunctive is always a subordinate clause. [See 7.]

NOTE D.—The subjunctive mood is so called, because a clause containing a verb in the subjunctive is always subjoined to another clause; i.e. is joined to the other clause as a clause subordinate to it.

NOTE E.—An assertion implying a condition does not convey an idea of uncertainty; for by it is asserted the necessary sequence of a certain event upon the fulfilment of a certain condition. There may be uncertainty as to the fulfilment of the condition; but this uncertainty is not expressed by the clause with its verb in the conditional mood, but by the clause subordinate to it.

NOTE F.—The conditional mood implies a condition, though the condition is stated in the other clause containing the subjunctive verb.

NOTE G.—It is important that these notes be clearly comprehended, since the conditional and the subjunctive are often alike in form.

166. The **imperative*** mood comprises those forms of a verb by means of which a **wish**† is expressed;

Go ye, carry corn for the famine of your households: Thy money perish with thee: Good luck attend you: Some god direct my judgment: Cursed be he that first cries 'Hold!' Have done now: Do not forget the hour: Here do I choose, and thrive I as I may: Be gone dull care!

INTERROGATIVE FORMS, &c.

167. The **indicative** and **conditional** moods have **interrogative** forms, which are used in **asking questions**: they are produced by placing the subject **after** the verb, or after the first auxiliary;

Talk you of young master Launcelot? Do you know me, father?
Should you come, if you were able?

168. The subject is, however, sometimes thus placed, although there is no intention to ask a question. When this is the case, the sentence may be known not to be interrogative by the tone of voice in spoken language, and by the absence of the note of interrogation (?) in written language.

169. In the **subjunctive** and **imperative** there is no interrogative, and the subject may be placed either before or after the verb, according to taste; thus, "*Were he good, he would be happy,*" is equivalent to "*If he were good,*" &c.: also compare "*Thy money perish with thee,*" and "*Perish the thought.*"

* The future indicative sometimes appears to have the force of an imperative; as, *Thou shalt not steal*. But this is really an emphatic assertion implying authority. [See 259, r.] A wish is also expressed in "*Oh that one would give me drink of the water of the well of Bethlehem!*" "*Oh that I now might die!*" But it is the 'Oh,' and not the verb, which expresses the wish; as may be seen in the lines "*Oh for a thousand tongues, to sing*" &c., "*Oh for the pearly gates of heaven.*" In these and similar sentences there is probably an ellipse of the words 'I wish' after 'Oh.'

† The wish may however be so expressed as to amount to an exhortation or a command.

170A. If the subject follow the verb in the subjunctive, the conjunction is usually omitted: see example in 169.

170B. In the **imperative** mood, the subject, if it be a pronoun of the second person, is usually omitted.

171. A verb, in a sentence not interrogative, followed by its subject, is frequently preceded by the adverb 'there; '*

There arose a mighty famine in that land. *There* came wise men from the east.

172. A verb in the **indicative**, **conditional**, **subjunctive**, or **imperative** mood is commonly spoken of as a **finite verb**; but in this book no other forms are regarded as verbs at all.

THE INFINITIVE AND THE PARTICIPLES. †

173. In addition to the four **moods** already mentioned, there are certain **verbal forms** called the **infinitive** and the **participles**; but these should **not** be regarded as moods of **verbs**, since they are either verbal **nouns** or verbal **adjectives**, as will be seen from 174 and 175.

174. The **infinitive** comprises those verbal forms which are used, after the manner of **nouns**, ‡ to **name** an action, state, or condition; §

* The adverb 'there,' thus used, has practically lost all its meaning; in analysis it should be placed as an adjunct to the predicate.

† On the infinitive and participles see also 198-210.

‡ That the infinitives in the examples of section 174 are used as nouns, may be shown by substituting nouns in their place; thus, *Sight is belief: Existence or non-existence*, that is the question: If he should offer *choice*, &c., you should refuse *performance* of your father's will. [Sometimes a preposition is understood before the infinitive (see 203, 204), and when nouns are substituted, the preposition must be expressed.] If *performance* were as easy as *knowledge* what were good *for performance*, &c.: This house *for lease*: I can easier teach twenty what were good *for performance*, than be one of the twenty *for obedience* to mine own teaching. [The infinitive may take an object (see 179), while a noun requires a preposition to join to it another noun dependent on it; this accounts for the insertion of 'of' after 'performance,' and 'to' after 'obedience.']

§ The infinitive passive appears sometimes to be used as an adjective in attribution to a noun, to show duty or necessity; as, It is a day *to be much observed*: It is a crime *to be abhorred*.

To see is to believe: To be or not to be, that is the question: If he should offer *to choose*, and choose the right casket, you should refuse *to perform* your father's will: If *to do* were as easy as *to know* what were good *to do*, poor men's cottages had been princes' palaces: This house *to let*: I can easier teach twenty what were good *to be done*, than be one of the twenty *to follow* mine own teaching.

N.B.—The infinitive frequently, but not always, has the sign 'to' before it.

175. The **participles** are verbal forms which are used

A. After the manner of **adjectives** in **attribution** to nouns [see 83]; or

B. After the manner of **nouns*** to **name** an action, state, or condition.

A. A *rolling* stone gathers no moss: *Dropping* water wears away stone: The voice of one *crying* in the wilderness: The streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls *playing* in the streets thereof: He came in *looking* the picture of misery: For every battle of the warrior is with *confused* noise and garments *rolled* in blood: Seven thin ears, and *blasted* with the east wind: There miscarried a vessel of our country richly *fraught*.

B. The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow in *underpraising* it; He rebelled against him in *sending* ambassadors into Egypt: We learn by *teaching*: He hath rejected thee from *being* king: He went mad through *having been* bitten by a dog: He gained confidence by *seeming* candid: His good fortune arose from *having been* able to render a service to his patron: He became melancholy owing to *having lost* his fortune.

176. N.B.—The student should remark that a **participle** of a facient verb, although used as an adjective, or as a noun, nevertheless retains its verbal force of showing

* Nouns may also be substituted for the participles in 175, B; thus, The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow in its *action*: He rebelled against him in his *deed*: We learn by our own *action*: He hath rejected thee from thy *present state*: He went mad through the *bite* of a dog: He gained confidence by a *show* of candour: His good fortune arose from *ability* to render a service to his patron: He became melancholy owing to the *loss* of his fortune.

‘what something does’ or ‘what is done to something;’ similarly a **participle** of a copulative verb retains its force of ‘joining together’ a complement and the word to which the participle belongs. [See the participles in 175.]

177. When a word derived from a verb, and, in its form, resembling a participle, is **simply** used as the **name** of an action, it is a **noun** and not a participle;

A continual *dropping* in a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike: There is a *crying* for wine in the streets.

178. So too, when a word derived from a verb, and resembling, in its form, a participle, is **simply** used to **attribute** a **quality**, it is an **adjective**, and not a participle;*

A *loving* disposition: the *falling* sickness: a *willing* mind: a *reaping* hook: the cow with the *crumpled* horn: Barkis is *willing*: the wire is *bent*.

179. An **infinitive** or a **participle** resembles the verb from which it is formed in regard to taking an **object** [direct or indirect] or a **complement**: also a participle may have joined to it one or more adverbs [or equivalents to adverbs]. In these respects infinitives and participles resemble finite verbs.

180. In addition to the uses already mentioned, the present active participle [199] is joined to the auxiliary ‘be,’ to produce progressive forms [254]: the simple perfect participle [199] is joined to the auxiliary ‘be,’ to form the passive voice [253]: the simple perfect participle is also joined to the auxiliary ‘have’ [or ‘be’ used as in 256E], to form the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect

* Sometimes a word may be either a participle or an adjective according to the sense intended; as, A *crying* child is not a pleasant companion. If ‘a child who is actually shedding tears’ be intended, ‘*crying*’ is a participle; but if ‘a child of a fretful disposition’ be meant, then ‘*crying*’ is an adjective.

tenses : and the infinitive is joined to all other auxiliaries to attributive verbs [126].

181. The **infinitive** present is joined to the preposition '*about*,' to supply the place of a future participle ;

They were *about to flee* out of the ship.

TENSES.

182. The word 'tense' is derived from the Latin 'tempus,' meaning 'time : ' and in the **indicative** mood the various tenses convey different ideas of time ; but in the other moods the ideas conveyed by different tenses do not necessarily differ from each other in regard to **time** : this will be seen in 191-197.

TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE.

183. The tenses of the indicative mood are the **present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, future simple, and future perfect.**

The force of each tense of the indicative is shown in the following table :

TENSE.	FORCE.
Present . . .	occurring during a period of time regarded as present .
Imperfect . . .	occurring during a period of time regarded as past .
Future Simple . . .	occurring during a period of time regarded as future .
Perfect . . .	finished by the present time.
Pluperfect . . .	finished by a past time.
Future Perfect . . .	finished by a future time.

N.B.—In all the descriptions of the force of the tenses, where the sense requires it, '*condition*,' '*existing*,' '*ended*,' &c., must be substituted for '*action*,' '*occurring*,' '*finished*,' &c., respectively.

EXAMPLES.

PRESENT.—You *see* me, lord Bassanio, where I *stand*, such as I *am*. Tell me where *is* fancy *bred*. What *find* I here? *Is* that the law?

IMPERFECT.—When I *did* first *impart* my love to you, I freely *told* you, all the wealth I *had ran* in my veins—I *was* a gentleman.

FUTURE SIMPLE.—Either he *will hate* the one and *love* the other, or else he *will hold* to the one and *despise* the other. When *shall* I *know* your answer?

PERFECT.—Not I, but my affairs, *have made* you wait. Thus *hath* the candle *singed* the moth. There *is** *alighted* at your gate a young Venetian. I *am** *come* into deep waters.

PLUPERFECT.—They *had forgotten* to take bread. For he *had married* an Ethiopian woman.

FUTURE PERFECT.—He *will have started* before you arrive. When *shall* we *have arrived*?

184. The present, imperfect, and future simple tenses refer to the *time during* which an action takes place; while the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect refer to the time *before* which an action takes place.

185A. The ordinary forms of a verb, as given in sections 246 and 247, do not define whether an action is **momentary** or **continuous**;†

Just as I had finished speaking, the figure *moved* [momentary]:
The figure *moved* slowly across the room [continuous].

* Notice the use of the auxiliary 'be.' [See 256, E.]

† The following notes will be useful to one learning Latin or French.

In Latin and in French the imperfect indicative represent an action as **continuous**; consequently an English imperfect representing continuous action may be rendered in Latin and in French by the imperfect;

Labienus waited for our men, and abstained from battle.

Labienus nostros expectabat, praelioque abstinebat.

Some cried one thing, and some another, for a crowd of people followed him.

Les uns criaient d'une manière, et les autres d'une autre, car une foule de peuple le suivait.

But an English imperfect representing momentary action must be rendered

If the idea of **continuous** action is desired to be strongly brought forward, the **progressive** forms are used. These progressive forms are produced by adding to any tense of the verb '*be*' the **present participle** of the verb which expresses the action [see 254);

The figure *was moving* slowly across the room.

185B. In those verbs which express an action the **effect** of which remains after the action has ceased, the present and imperfect tenses of the **passive** voice generally convey the idea of the **effect** produced, the **action** being lost sight of ;*

All Gaul *is divided* into three parts: The cord *was broken*.

In such verbs, if it is desired to call attention to the **action** and not to the **effect**, the **progressive** forms must be used ;

All Gaul *is being divided* into three parts: The cord *was being broken*.

186. The **present** tense may also be used

A. To convey the idea of what is habitual or universal ;

They that *go* down to the sea in ships, and *occupy* their business in great waters.

B. To represent past events as though present ;†

A figure like your father *appears* before them, and with a solemn march *goes* slow and steady by them.

in Latin by the perfect, and in French by the preterit or by the compound of the present;

He set Q. Pedius over these, and ordered T. Labienus to follow.

His Q. Pedium præfecit, T. Labienum subsequi jussit.

Then the chief captain came near, and took him.

Alors le tribun s'approcha, et se saisit de lui.

* In this respect English and French verbs resemble each other; but in Latin the perfect and pluperfect must frequently be used to translate the English present and imperfect expressing the *effect* of an action;

All Gaul is divided into three parts.

Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres.

† This is called the **historic present**,

c. To show a present intention or plan ;

Duncan *comes* to-night: we *start* to-morrow. .

187. In a clause standing as the subject or object [155, XI.] of a verb in the imperfect or pluperfect tense, the auxiliaries of the indicative future tenses are *should* and *would*, instead of *shall* and *will* ;

He thought that I *should* forget his promise: They hoped he *would* be there: He said he *should* not have finished his work in time.*

The indicative future tenses with *should* and *would* are, in this book, called respectively the **future simple attracted** and the **future perfect attracted**.†

188. The **present** and **perfect** tenses (especially in colloquial English) are frequently used instead of the future simple and future perfect respectively in a subordinate clause [7] introduced by a relative pronoun, or by *if*, *when*, *while*, *as soon as*, *before*, *after*, *provided*, *unless*, *except*, or *suppose*, where the superior clause refers to future time ;

Who shall stand when he *appeareth* [=shall appear]? With whomsoever thou *findest* [=shalt find] thy goods, let him not live: After I *have spoken* [=shall have spoken], mock on.

189. Similarly the **imperfect** and **pluperfect** are used instead of the future simple attracted and future perfect attracted ;

He asked who should stand, when he *appeared* [=should appear]:

He said that they might mock on, after he *had spoken* [=should have spoken].

N.B.—It will be seen from the preceding descriptions, and still more from those which follow, that the **names** given to the various tenses are not always suited to the

* Compare 'He thinks I *shall* forget his promise:' 'They hope he *will* be there:' 'He says he *shall* not have finished his work in time.'

† These names are given to these tenses because the auxiliaries are, by a sort of *attraction*, made to resemble in form the verb of the superior clause.

force of those tenses, and in some instances they are positively misleading; nevertheless, since these names have by universal consent been assigned to the tenses, it has not been thought advisable to give other names, lest the advantage gained should not compensate for the loss incurred by introducing novel terms.

TENSES OF THE CONDITIONAL.

190. The tenses of the conditional mood are the **imperfect** and **pluperfect**.

191. The conditional **imperfect** conveys the idea of an action **occurring** [or condition existing], but leaves uncertain whether the period of time referred to is regarded as **present** or as **future**;

Cupid himself *would blush* to see me thus transformed into a boy.

192. The conditional **pluperfect** conveys the idea of an action **finished** [or condition ended]; but leaves uncertain whether the time referred to is regarded as **present**, **past**, or **future**: or it conveys the idea of an action **occurring** [or condition existing] during a period of time regarded as **past**;

Had I not been hindered, I *should have reached** my journey's end.

193. Consequently, the conditional **imperfect** is used to assert *conditionally* what would be asserted *absolutely* by the **present** or the **future simple** of the indicative: and the conditional **pluperfect** is used to assert *conditionally* what would be asserted *absolutely* by the **perfect**, the **pluperfect**, the **future perfect**, or the **imperfect** of the indicative.

* The *times* to which the conditional pluperfect may refer can be seen by putting at the end of this example, one by one, the following expressions: 'By this time,' 'before you arrived,' 'to-morrow evening,' and 'while you were waiting.'

TENSES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

194. The tenses of the subjunctive mood are the present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, future simple, and future perfect.

The subjunctive mood is used to show (A) simple supposition, or (B) purpose. [See 164.]

A. To show simple supposition all forms of the subjunctive are used* except those with '*may*' or '*might*.'

B. To show purpose the forms with '*may*,' '*might*,' '*should*,' and '*were to*' are used; and in the present tense the form without auxiliaries may be used.

195. THE SUBJUNCTIVE OF SIMPLE SUPPOSITION.

A. The present and imperfect tenses of the subjunctive of simple supposition convey the idea of an action occurring† during a period of time regarded either as present or as future :‡ the present tense represents the occurrence of the action as simply uncertain, and the imperfect as improbable ;

If it *be* thou, bid me come: If he *sleep*, he shall do well: Thou shalt relieve him, though he *be* a stranger: Though it *tarry*, wait for it.

If every ducat *were* in six parts, &c., I would have my bond: Though these three men *were* in it, they should deliver neither son nor daughter: I will shoot arrows, as though I *shot* at a mark: Speak to your friends as if all men *heard* you: I wish he *were* here: Neither will they be persuaded, though one *rose* from the dead.

* And generally speaking one form may be substituted for another of the same tense without affecting the force of the clause.

† See 183, N.B.

‡ And the context alone will decide which; e.g. '*If he sleep*' may refer either to the time of speaking or to a future time, though the context in Matt. xi. 12 decides that the time of speaking is meant.

B. The **perfect** and **pluperfect** tenses of the subjunctive of simple supposition convey the idea of an action finished* by the **present** or by a **future**† time: the **perfect** tense represents the finishing of the action as simply **uncertain**, and the **pluperfect** as **improbable**;

I will pardon him, though he *have committed*‡ the crime laid to his charge: Even though he *had committed*‡ the crime, he would not be punished.

C. The **pluperfect** tense of the subjunctive of simple supposition is also used to convey the idea of an action either **occurring** or **finished** at a **past** time;

I behaved as though he *had been* my brother: They saluted Cæsar, as if he *had been* consul: *Had* he *been* there during my visit, I must have seen him: I had fainted, unless I *had believed* to see the goodness of the Lord: *Had* I not *been* hindered, I should have reached my journey's end: *Had* he *called* there before my visit, I should have heard of it.

D. The **future simple** tense of the subjunctive of simple supposition conveys the idea of an action **occurring*** during a period of time regarded as **future**;

Though I *should die* with thee, yet will I never betray thee: He would not succeed, even if he *were to try*.

E. The **future perfect** tense of the subjunctive of simple supposition conveys the idea of an action **finished*** by a **future** time;

What will you do, supposing he *should have been* there before you?

* See 183, N.B.

† See note † on preceding page.

‡ Notice that the time referred to may be either the present moment or a future point of time.

196. THE SUBJUNCTIVE OF PURPOSE.

A. The **present**, **imperfect**, and **future simple** tenses of the subjunctive of purpose refer to the occurrence of an action,* and the **perfect**, **pluperfect**, and **future perfect** to the **completion** of an action.

B. The **present** and **perfect** tenses represent the purpose as existing in the mind during a period of time regarded as **present**; and the **imperfect** and **pluperfect** represent the purpose as existing in the mind during a period of time regarded as **past**;

They shall be cities of refuge, that the manslayer *die* not: He learns, in order that he *may teach*: I came, that they *may have* life.†

I am making as much haste as possible, in order that I *may have written* the exercise in time.

I am come, that they *might have* life:‡ He ordained twelve, that he *might send* them, &c.: They went not into the judgment hall . . . that they *might eat* the passover.

They were making as much haste as possible, in order that they *might have written* the exercise in time.

C. The **future simple** and **future perfect** tenses refer to the accomplishment of the purpose to a time **subsequent** to that referred to in the superior clause [165, note B];

He ordained twelve, that they *should be* with him: They went not into the judgment hall, lest they *should be defiled* [in order that they *should not be defiled*].

D. On comparing 196C with 196A and B, it will be seen that frequently the future simple of the subjunctive of purpose may be substituted for either the present or the imperfect without materially changing the force of the

* See 183, N.B.

† John x. 10. Revised Version, 1881.

‡ John x. 10. Authorized Version, 1611.

clause ; and similarly the present or imperfect may frequently be substituted for the future simple ; thus in Luke viii. 12 and John xviii. 28 the Authorized Version of the New Testament reads

Then the devil taketh away the word, lest they *should believe* :
They went not in lest they *should be defiled*.

And the Revised Version reads

Then the devil taketh away the word, that they *may not believe* :
They entered not in, that they *might not be defiled*.

TENSES OF THE IMPERATIVE.

197. The tenses of the imperative mood are the **present** and the **perfect**.

A. The imperative **present** conveys the idea of an action **occurring** [or condition existing], but leaves uncertain whether the time referred to is regarded as present or as future ;

Be not as the hypocrites are. *Touch* not, *taste* not, *handle* not.
Sun, *stand* thou still upon Gibeon. Thy money *perish* with thee.

B. There is a trace of an imperative **perfect** in the expressions '*Have done*,' '*Be gone*.' [For '*be*' in '*be gone*,' see 256, E.]

198. TENSES OF THE INFINITIVE.

A. The infinitive **present** is used to name an action **occurring** [or condition existing], without conveying any other idea of time ;

To err is human, *to forgive* divine.

B. The infinitive **perfect** is used to name an action **finished** [or condition ended], without conveying any other idea of time ;

It is better *to have loved* and *lost* than never *to have loved* at all.

THE PARTICIPLES.

199. There are five participles, the present active, the present progressive* passive, the simple perfect, the compound perfect active, and the compound perfect passive.

200. The present† participles convey the idea of an action occurring at the time represented by the verb of the sentence in which it is found ;

When he did redeem the virgin tribute paid by *howling* Troy to the sea-monster: Move those eyes? or whether, *riding* on the balls of mine, seem they in motion? They made the sepulchre sure, *sealing* the stone and *setting* a watch.

201. The simple perfect participle, except when used with the auxiliary 'have' [or 'be' = 'have,' as in 256, E], has always a passive force; it conveys the idea of an action finished at the time represented by the verb of the sentence in which it is found ;

The *burnt* child fears the fire: She is my slave *born* in my house, and *stolen* away and *sold*.

202. The compound perfect participles active and passive convey the idea of an action finished at the time represented by the verb of the sentence in which they are found ;

Having crossed the river, he advanced to attack the city: *Having been warned* in a dream, they departed another way.†

* There is only a progressive form [see 254, note *] of the present participle passive: progressive forms of the other participles are not used.

† The present participles are, however, frequently used when the compound perfect participles would be more appropriate; as, *Crossing* the river, he advanced to attack the city: *Being warned* in a dream that they should not return to Herod, they departed another way.

REMARKS ON THE INFINITIVE AND PARTICIPLES.

203. There were in old English two forms of the infinitive, one ending in 'an,' and the other in 'anne:' the latter is called the **dative** or **gerundial** infinitive, and was preceded by the preposition 'to.' The former was without 'to,' and was used as the subject, object, or complement of another verb, and also after auxiliaries; while the latter was used in such positions as would be occupied by a noun governed by a preposition. In process of time both endings were omitted, and 'to' was prefixed to both forms of the infinitive: so that now there is but one form of the infinitive. The 'to' is, however, not an essential part of the infinitive, and is always omitted after auxiliaries, also after all attributive verbs [124], except 'be' used as in 256, c, 'go' used as in 267, and 'ought.' The 'to' may also be omitted after *will, let, dare, bid, make, need, see, hope, feel, hear, &c.*

203A. An **infinitive**, used as a noun, may stand as the subject [116] or object [133] of a verb, or as the complement [121] of a copulative verb;

SUBJECT.—*To see* is to believe: *To be* or not *to be*, that is the question.

OBJECT.—They love *to pray* standing in the synagogues: If thou fear *to go* down, go thou with Phurah.

COMPLEMENT.—To see is *to believe*: His chief desire is *to escape*: He seems *to be* in trouble.

203B. An infinitive may be used to express **purpose**;

What went ye out into the wilderness *to see*? Let none escape *to go to tell* it in Jezreel: A sower went forth *to sow*: *To buy* food are thy servants come.

203c. An infinitive may be joined to a noun or adjective expressing a feeling or a condition, in order to show the

object, aim, ground, or consequence of that feeling or condition ;

My soul hath a desire and longing *to enter* into the courts of the Lord: For if Janiculum is lost, what hope *to save* the town? He was glad *to see* you: He will be afraid *to try*: The people be almost ready *to stone* me: He is able *to do* it.

203D. An infinitive may be joined to a descriptive adjective [85], to show *in what respect* the description applies ;

A bishop must be apt *to teach*: He is willing *to learn*: There were two-hundred soldiers fit *to go* out for war: The bread is good *to eat*: Be swift *to hear*, slow *to speak*.

Explanation.—‘To teach’ shows in what respect a bishop must be apt: ‘To learn’ shows in what respect he is willing: &c. &c.

203E. Under this section may be placed the peculiar construction seen in “He is unlikely *to come*.” “I am as like* *to call* thee so again.”

203F. If nouns or participles be substituted† for the infinitives of 203B, c, and D, a **preposition** will be required before each of them ; thus

What went ye out into the wilderness *for* the inspection of? Let none escape *for* a journey *for* information about it in Jezreel: A sower went forth *for* sowing: *For* the purchase of food, &c. : My soul hath a desire and longing *after* an entrance (or *after* entering) into the courts of the Lord: What hope *concerning* the safety of (or *concerning* saving) the town? He was glad *at* the sight of (or *at* seeing) you: He will be afraid *of* the attempt (or *of* attempting): A bishop must be apt *with respect to* instruction (or *with respect to* teaching): He is willing *with respect to* learning: There were two-hundred soldiers fit *for* a march out (or *for* marching out) for war: The bread is good *for* food (or *for* eating): Be swift *in* hearing, slow *in* speaking.

* ‘Like’ in this sentence refers to *probability*, and must not be confounded with the same word referring to *resemblance*.

† Elegant English cannot always be the result of this process: but the sense is intelligible.

203G. Consequently an **infinitive**, used as in 203B, c, d, E, may be regarded as equivalent to a noun or a participle **governed by a preposition**; or, in other words, the infinitive thus used may be regarded as a verbal noun governed by a preposition understood. The omission of the preposition being due probably to the presence of 'to.'

203H. In some instances, especially in older English, the preposition is expressed;

What went ye out *for* to see? [Matt. xi. 9.] I have raised thee up *for* to show in thee my power [Exod. ix. 16]: That which to me were hard now *for* to find [CHAUCER]: And full frik (=ready) *for* to fight [MINOT]: They were *about* to flee out of the ship: We cannot *but* speak.

203K. An **infinitive** is also sometimes used instead of 'on' with a **participle**;

To see him one would think he was the master = *On seeing him*, &c.:
The little dog laughed *to see* such sport = *on seeing* such sport.

204. A **participle**, and **not** an infinitive, is used after 'for' expressing **reason**, or antecedent cause;

He gave him a large reward for *betraying* the king = *because he betrayed* the king.

Compare

He gave him a large reward [for] *to betray* the king = *in order that he might betray* the king.

205. An **infinitive** standing as the object of a verb, or governed by 'for,' may take a **subject** in the **objective** case;

We heard *him* shut the door: I would not have my *father* see *me* talk to you: I believe *him* to be a man unworthy of credit: Elisha causeth *iron* to swim: I bought a book for *him* to read: He held up the picture for *every one* to see: We expect *it* to be done.

206. But in any other position the infinitive cannot have a subject of its own: but the place of a subject

may be supplied by an **objective case** governed by the preposition '**for**,' meaning 'in the case of;'

For me to die is gain = In the case of me to die is gain: It is good for us to be here = It is good in the case of us to be here.

207. An **infinitive** or a **participle** of a copulative verb takes a **complement**: if the complement is a noun or pronoun, it agrees in case with whatever noun or pronoun it is joined to by the infinitive or the participle;

I know this **man** to be *him*: It must be *he*: These **men** seem to be *they* who ought to know: These **men** being *Jews* do exceedingly trouble our nation.

208. The **participles** may be used in all constructions where adjectives could be used: but the participle is placed **after** that to which it is in attribution, while the adjective usually comes **before**; the present participle active or the simple perfect participle may however come before that to which it is in attribution, provided the participle has no object or adverb with it.

For examples see 175A.

209. All the **participles** except the simple perfect participles may be used as nouns, and may occupy any position which a noun can occupy.

For examples see 175B; also 350, 351, and 353.

210. A **noun** [or an equivalent to a noun] in the **nominative** case and a **participle** in attribution to it are often placed together without being dependent upon any other word in the sentence: this construction corresponds with the Latin **ablative absolute**;

Spring advancing, swallows reappear: And so may I, *blind fortune leading* me, miss that which one unworthier may attain: *The Helvetii having retreated*, Cæsar crossed the river: He conveyed himself away, *a multitude being* in the place: And yet, thy *wealth being forfeit* to the state, thou hast not left the value of a cord.

NUMBER AND PERSON OF VERBS.

211. Verbs have two **numbers**, the **singular** and the **plural**; and in each number there are three **persons**, the **first**, the **second**, and the **third**.*

212. **Rule**.—A **verb** must agree with its **subject** in **number** and **person**;

I slay, thou slayest, he slays, we slay, you slay, they slay.

213. When the subject is a **collective** noun [see 13] in the singular number, if the *entire body* is referred to as **one**, the verb will be **singular**;

The army was defeated: The parliament has elected a speaker.

But if the **individuals**† forming the body are referred to, the verb will be **plural**;

The jury were not agreed.

214. Two or more nouns [or equivalents to a noun (see 9)] of either number, connected by '**and**,' and together standing as the subject of a verb, form a **composite subject**. A composite subject requires a **plural** verb: and if one of the nouns [or equivalents] be of the first person, the verb must be of the first person: and if there be no noun [or equivalent] of the first person, but there be one of the second person, the verb must be of the second person;

If you and Tullia are well, Cicero and I are well.†

215. Two or more nouns [or equivalents to a noun] connected by '**or**' or '**nor**,' either of which may be

* But generally speaking the first person singular and all the persons of the plural are alike in form.

† In this instance the verb agrees with the **sense** rather than the **form** of the subject.

regarded as the subject of the verb, together form an **alternative subject**; and the verb agrees in number and person with that noun [or equivalent] which stands nearest to it;

John or William or James *is* going with me. Either my brother or I *am* going. Neither you nor he *is* correct.

216. A **phrase** or a **clause** standing as the **subject** requires the verb to be in the **third person singular**; two or more phrases or clauses connected by '**and**' require the verb to be in the **third person plural**; and two or more phrases or clauses connected by '**or**' or '**nor**' require the verb to be in the **third person singular**.

217. Verbs used only in the **third person singular** are called **impersonal** or **unipersonal** verbs;

It *rains*, it *freezes*, it *thunders*: It *strikes** me that he will not come: It *behoved** him to be made like to his brethren: It *repenteth** me that I have made them. Far off *methinks*† I hear the beaten drum.‡

CONJUGATION.

218. To **conjugate** a verb is to give all its forms in each tense of every mood, and also the infinitive and participles.

219. By some grammarians verbs are divided, according to their conjugation, into **regular** and **irregular**; and by others into **weak** and **strong**.

* The subject of '*strikes*' is the clause 'that he will not come'; the subject of '*behoved*' is the phrase 'to be made like to his brethren'; and the subject of '*repenteth*' is the clause 'that I have made them:'. the pronoun 'it' is in apposition to the clause or the phrase. (See 155, No. XII.)

† *Methinks* = it thinks (i.e. seems to) me: thus the sentence is equivalent to "(That) I hear afar off the beaten drum seems to me." '*Me seems*,' '*me likes*,' are also found.

‡ This sentence should be analysed (324) thus: SUBJECT.—'*I hear afar off the beaten drum.*' PREDICATE VERB.—'*Thinks.*' INDIRECT OBJECT.—'*Me.*'

REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS.

220. **Regular** verbs are those which are conjugated according to the rules for conjugation [see 221–226]: and **irregular** verbs are those which, in their conjugation, depart from those rules.

RULES FOR CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

221. The first person singular and all the persons of the plural in the indicative present, all the persons of the subjunctive present and of the imperative present and the infinitive present, are alike.

222. All the persons, except the second singular, of the indicative imperfect, all the persons of the subjunctive imperfect, and also the perfect participle, are formed from the indicative present by adding *ED*.*

223. In the indicative present, the second person singular is formed by adding *EST*,* and the third by adding *s* or *ETH*,* to the first person.

224. In the indicative imperfect, the second person singular is formed from the first person singular by adding *ST*.

225. The present participle is formed from the indicative present by adding *ING*.*

226. All the other moods and tenses are formed by means of auxiliaries. [See 115B.]

227. Sections 223, 225, and 226 apply to all verbs except '*be*.'

228. In irregular verbs the second person singular of the indicative is formed from the first by adding *EST*.*

*229. The first person singular of the **indicative present** and of the **indicative imperfect**, together with the **simple perfect participle**, are called the **principal parts**.

* See 4.

STRONG AND WEAK VERBS. [See 219.]

230. **Strong** verbs are those which form the first person singular of the indicative **imperfect** from the first person singular of the indicative **present** by **changing the vowel**;

Fall, fell ; grow, grew ; run, ran ; find, found ; fly, flew.

231. **Weak** verbs are

(A) Those which form the first person singular of the indicative **imperfect** from the first person singular of the indicative present by adding **d** [see 233, 235] ;

Love, loved ; praise, praised :

(B) Those which at one time formed their imperfect tense in this manner, but have now lost the termination ;

Set, set ; rid, rid.

232. The perfect participle of **all strong** verbs formerly ended in **n**, but this termination is now often omitted : the vowel of the perfect participle may be the same as the vowel of the present, or of the imperfect, or it may be unlike either ;

Blow, blew, blown ; freeze, froze, frozen ; fly, flew, flown ; bid, bade, bidden or bid ; swing, swung, swung ; sink, sunk, sunken or sunk.

233. The **d** of the imperfect tense of weak verbs [see 231] is frequently joined on to the form of the present by the letter **e**, but the **e** is **not sounded** unless the present tense end in **d** or **t** ;

Render, rendered ; quicken, quickened ; mind, minded ; remit, remitted.

234A. The vowel of the present in weak verbs is often **shortened** [in sound or spelling] to form the imperfect ;

Hear, heard ; flee, fled.

234B. If the present end in *d*, the vowel is often shortened, but the suffix omitted; when this is the case, the verbs resemble strong verbs, but they are not strong, because they formerly had the suffix, moreover they do not **change**, but only **shorten**, the vowel;

Lead, led; feed, fed; * read, read.

235. The *d* is sometimes sounded *t*, and sometimes in written language replaced by *t*;

Lock, locked; feel, felt; burn, burnt; creep, crept.

236. Weak verbs in *ld*, *nd*, and *rd* change the *d* into *t*;
Build, built; bend, bent; gird, girt.

237. Other weak verbs in *d*, and those in *t*; have frequently the imperfect and present alike;

Cut, cut; rid, rid; cost, cost.

238. In a few verbs both the vowel is changed and the *d* or *t* added;

Tell, told; sell, sold; buy, bought; teach, taught.

Such verbs must be reckoned among **weak** verbs.

239. Some verbs have both a weak and a strong conjugation, of which the **strong** is generally the **older**. The following strong forms are, however, more modern than the corresponding weak ones: *Dug, hidden, rotten, shown, strewn, sawn*.

240. On comparing 230–238 with 220 and 222, it will be seen that all **strong** verbs are **irregular**, and all **regular** verbs are **weak**, but **not** all irregular verbs are strong.†

* The *ea* and *ee* are practically simply long *e*.

† Consequently verbs may be tabulated according to conjugation in either of these two ways:

Strong.		Regular.
Weak.	{ Irregular. Regular.	{ Weak. Strong.

241. A verb which has not all its moods and tenses is said to be defective.

242. The first person singular of the indicative present, the first person singular of the indicative imperfect, together with the perfect participle, are called the principal parts of a verb : because every mood and tense of a verb is formed from one or other of these parts.

243. STRONG VERBS.*

N.B.—Forms enclosed in brackets [] are not in modern use : and forms in *italics* are weak.

IND. PRESENT.	IND. IMPERFECT.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
abide	abode	abode
arise	arose	arisen
awake	awoke	awoke
	[<i>awaked</i>]	<i>awaked</i>
bake	.....	[baken]
	<i>baked</i>	<i>baked</i>
bear (bring forth)	bore, [bare]	born
bear (carry)	bore, [bare]	borne
beat	beat	beaten
begin	began	begun
behold	beheld	beheld, [beholden]
bid	bade, bid	bidden, bid
bind	bound	bound, [bounden†]
bite	bit	bitten, bit
blow	blew	blown
break	broke, ‡ [brake]	broken
burst	burst	burst, [bursten]
chide	chode, [chid]	chidden, chid
choose	chose, [chase]	chosen
cleave (split)	clove [clave]	[cloven†]
	<i>cleft</i>	<i>cleft</i>

* Verbs which have both a strong and a weak conjugation are placed in this list.

† Used as an adjective; "Our *bounden* duty;" "*Cloven* tongues."

‡ Final e is frequently placed at the end of words simply to show that the preceding vowel is long; thus used, e must not be regarded as an added letter.

IND. PRESENT.	IND. IMPERFECT.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
cleave (stick)	clave	.....
	<i>cleaved</i>	<i>cleaved</i>
climb	[clomb]	.....
	<i>climbed</i>	<i>climbed</i>
cling	clung	clung
come	came	come
crow	crew	crown
	<i>crowed</i>	<i>crowed</i>
dig	dug	dug
	<i>[digged]</i>	<i>[digged]</i>
do	did *	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk, [drunken†]
drive	drove, [drave]	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
fight	fought	fought, [foughten]
find	found	found
fling	flung, [flang]	flung
fly	flew	flown
forbear	forbore	forborne
forget	forgot	forgotten
	<i>[forgot]</i>	<i>[forgot]</i>
forsake	forsook	forsaken
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got, [gat]	got, [gotten]
give	gave	given
go	.....	gone
grave	.....	graven
	<i>graved</i>	.....
en-grave	.....	<i>[en-graven]</i>
	<i>engraved...</i>	<i>engraved</i>
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	grown

* The 'o' of 'do' was changed into 'e,' and 'di' prefixed, thus making 'dide;' then the 'e' was dropped.

† 'Drunken' is now used as an adjective.

IND. PRESENT.	IND. IMPERFECT.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
hang	hung <i>hanged</i>	hung <i>hanged</i>
heave	hove <i>heaved</i>	[hoven] <i>heaved</i>
help	..... <i>helped</i>	[holpen] <i>helped</i>
hew	..... <i>hewed</i>	hewn <i>hewed</i>
hold	held	held, [holden]
know	knew	known
lade	..... <i>laded</i>	laden <i>laded</i>
lie	lay	lain, [lien]
load	..... <i>loaded</i>	[loaden] <i>loaded</i>
lose	..... <i>lost</i>	[lorn *] <i>lost</i>
melt	..... <i>melted</i>	[molten] <i>melted</i>
mow	..... <i>mowed</i>	mown <i>mowed</i>
ride	rode, [rid]	ridden, [rid]
ring	rang, [rung]	rung
rise	rose	risen
rive	..... <i>rived</i>	riven <i>rived</i>
run	ran	run
see	saw	seen
seethe	sod <i>seethed</i>	sodden, [sod] <i>seethed</i>
shake	shook	shaken
shape	..... <i>shaped</i>	[shapen] <i>shaped</i>
shave	..... <i>shaved</i>	shaven <i>shaved</i>
shear	[shore]	shorn

* Used as an adjective.

IND. PRESENT.	IND. IMPERFECT.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
shine	<i>sheared</i> shone [<i>shined</i>]	<i>sheared</i> shone [<i>shined</i>]
shoot	shot	shot, [shotten]
shrink	shrank, [shrunk]	shrunk, shrunken
sing	sang, [sung]	sung
sink	sank	sunk, [sunken*]
sit	sat	sat, [sitten]
slay	slew	slain
slide	slid	slid, slidden
sling	slung, [slang]	slung
slink	slunk	slunk
smite	smote, [smit]	smitten, [smit]
sow	..... <i>sowed</i>	sown <i>sowed</i>
speak	spoke, [spake]	spoken
spin	spun, [span]	spun
spring	sprung, sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole, [stale]	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung, [stang]	stung
stink	stank	stunk
stride	strode, [strid]	stridden
strike	struck	struck [stricken]
string	strung	strung
strive	strove	striven
swear	swore [sware]	sworn
swell	..... <i>swelled</i>	swollen <i>swelled</i>
swim	swam, [swum]	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
tear	tore, [tare]	torn

* Used as an adjective.

IND. PRESENT.	IND. IMPERFECT.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
thrive	throve	thriven
	<i>thrived</i>	<i>thrived</i>
throw	threw	thrown
tread	trod	trodden, trod
wake	woke	
	<i>waked</i>	<i>waked</i>
weave	wove	woven
win	won, [wan]	won
wind	wound	wound
wring	wrung, [wrang]	wrung
write	wrote, [writ]	written
wear	wore	worn

244. IRREGULAR WEAK VERBS

Which take the D or T.

IND. PRESENT.	IND. IMPERFECT.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
bereave	bereft	bereft
	[bereaved]	[bereaved]
beseech	besought	besought
bring	brought	brought
burn	burnt	burnt
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
creep	crept	crept
dare	durst	dared
deal	dealt	dealt
dream	dreamt	dreamt
	dreamed	dreamed
dwell	dwelt	dwelt
feel	felt	felt
flee	fled	fled
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
lay	laid	laid

IND. PRESENT.	IND. IMPERFECT.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
lean	leant	leant
	leaned	leaned
learn	learnt	learnt
	learned	learned
leap	leapt	leapt
leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
pay	paid	paid
pen	pent	pent
	penned	penned
rap (<i>to transport</i>)	rapt	rapt
rot	rotted	[rotten*] rotted
saw	sawed	[sawed] sawn
say	said	said
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
shoe	shod	shod
show	showed	[showed] shown
sleep	slept	slept
spell	spelt	spelt
spill	spilt	spilt
stay	staid	staid, [stayed]
strew	strewn	strewn
		[strewn]
sweep	swept	swept
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
weep	wept	wept
work	[wrought]	[wrought*]
	worked	worked

* 'Rotten' and 'wrought' are now used as adjectives, and not as participles; as '*wrought iron*,' '*rotten wood*.'

245. IRREGULAR WEAK VERBS

*Which have lost the D or T, or which simply change
D into T.*

IND. PRESENT.	IND. IMPERFECT.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
bend	bent	bent bended
bleed	bled	bled
breed	bred	bred
build	built	built
cast	cast	cast
clothe	[clad] clothed	clad clothed
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
feed	fed	fed
gild	gilt gilded	gilt gilded
gird	girt	girt
hide	hid	hid, hidden
hit	hit	hit
hurt	hurt	hurt
knit	knit	knit
lead	led	led
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
light	lit lighted	lit lighted
meet	met	met
put	put	put
read	read*	read*
rend	rent	rent
rid	rid	rid
send	sent	sent

* Pronounced *red*.

IND. PRESENT.	IND. IMPERFECT.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
set	set	set
shed	shed	shed
shred	shred	shred
shut	shut	shut
slit	slit	slit
speed	sped	sped
spend	spent	spent
spit	spit, spat	spit, spitted
split	split	split
spread	spread	spread
sweat	sweat	sweat
thrust	thrust	thrust
[wend]	went*	.....
wet	wet	wet
	wetted	wetted
whet	whet	whet
	whetted	whetted

* Commonly used as imperfect of 'go.'

246. CONJUGATION OF 'SLAY.' ACTIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

slay

slew

slain

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

ORDINARY.

SING.	1. slay
	2. slayest
	3. slays or slayeth
PLUR.	slay

EMPHATIC.

SING.	1. do slay
	2. dost slay
	3. does or doth slay
PLUR.	do slay

IMPERFECT TENSE.

ORDINARY.

SING.	1. slew
	2. slewest
	3. slew
PLUR.	slew

EMPHATIC.

SING.	1. did slay
	2. didst slay
	3. did slay
PLUR.	did slay

PERFECT TENSE.

SING.	1. have slain
	2. hast slain
	3. has or hath slain
PLUR.	have slain

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SING.	1. had slain
	2. hadst slain
	3. had slain
PLUR.	had slain

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE.

SING.	1. shall or will slay
	2. shalt or wilt slay
	3. shall or will slay
PLUR.	shall or will slay

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

SING.	1. shall or will have slain
	2. shalt or wilt have slain
	3. shall or will have slain
PLUR.	shall or will have slain

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

IMPERFECT TENSE.*

SING.	1. should or would slay
	2. shouldst or wouldst slay
	3. should or would slay
PLUR.	should or would slay

PLUPERFECT TENSE.†

SING.	1. should or would have slain
	2. shouldst or wouldst have slain
	3. should or would have slain
PLUR.	should or would have slain

* Or INDICATIVE, FUTURE SIMPLE ATTRACTED. [See 187.]

† Or INDICATIVE, FUTURE PERFECT ATTRACTED. [See 187.]

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

ORDINARY.

SINGULAR and PLURAL . . slay

EMPHATIC.

SINGULAR and PLURAL . . do slay

With "MAY."

SINGULAR { 1. may slay
2. mayest slay
3. may slay
PLURAL may slay

IMPERFECT TENSE.

ORDINARY.

SINGULAR and PLURAL . . slew

EMPHATIC.

SINGULAR and PLURAL . . did slay

With "MIGHT."

SINGULAR { 1. might slay
2. mightest slay
3. might slay
PLURAL might slay

PERFECT TENSE.

ORDINARY.

SINGULAR and PLURAL . . have slain

With "MAY HAVE."

SINGULAR { 1. may have slain
2. mayest have slain
3. may have slain
PLURAL may have slain

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

ORDINARY.

SINGULAR and PLURAL . . had slain

With "MIGHT HAVE."

SINGULAR { 1. might have slain
2. mightest have slain
3. might have slain
PLURAL might have slain

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE.

SINGULAR { 1. should slay
2. shouldst slay
3. should slay
PLURAL should slay

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR { 1. should have slain
2. shouldst have slain
3. should have slain
PLURAL should have slain

IDIOMATIC FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE.

SINGULAR and PLURAL were to slay

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ORDINARY.

SINGULAR and PLURAL . . slay

EMPHATIC.

SINGULAR and PLURAL . . do slay

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT . . . to slay | PERFECT . . to have slain

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT, slaying | SIMPLE PERFECT, slain | COMPOUND PERFECT, having slain

247. CONJUGATION OF 'BE.'

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

be

was

been

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

ORDINARY.

SING. { 1. am
2. art
3. is
PLUR. are*

EMPHATIC.

Not used.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

ORDINARY.

SING. { 1. was
2. wast
3. was
PLUR. were

EMPHATIC.

Not used.

PERFECT TENSE.

SING. { 1. have been
2. hast been
3. has or hath been
PLUR. have been

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SING. { 1. had been
2. hadst been
3. had been
PLUR. had been

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE.

SING. { 1. shall or will be
2. shalt or wilt be
3. shall or will be
PLUR. shall or will be

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

SING. { 1. shall or will have been
2. shalt or wilt have been
3. shall or will have been
PLUR. shall or will have been

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

IMPERFECT TENSE.†

SING. { 1. should or would be
2. shouldst or wouldst be
3. should or would be
PLUR. should or would be

PLUPERFECT TENSE.‡

SING. { 1. should or would have been
2. shouldst or wouldst have been
3. should or would have been
PLUR. should or would have been

* In older English 'be' is frequently used instead of 'is' or 'are;' as, They that *be* with us are more than they that *be* with them: There *be* some standing here which shall not taste of death.

† Or INDICATIVE, FUTURE SIMPLE ATTRACTED. [See 187.]

‡ Or INDICATIVE, FUTURE PERFECT ATTRACTED. [See 187.]

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

ORDINARY.

SINGULAR }
and } be
PLURAL }

With 'MAY.'

SINGULAR { 1. may be
2. mayest be
3. may be
PLURAL may be

IMPERFECT TENSE.

ORDINARY.

SINGULAR { 1. were
2. wert or were
3. were
PLURAL were

With 'MIGHT.'

SINGULAR { 1. might be
2. mightest be
3. might be
PLURAL might be

PERFECT TENSE.

ORDINARY.

SINGULAR and PLURAL . . have been

With 'MAY HAVE.'

SINGULAR { 1. may have been
2. mayest have been
3. may have been
PLURAL may have been

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

ORDINARY.

SINGULAR and PLURAL . . had been

With 'MIGHT HAVE.'

SINGULAR { 1. might have been
2. mightest have been
3. might have been
PLURAL might have been

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE.

SINGULAR { 1. should be
2. shouldst be
3. should be
PLURAL should be

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR { 1. should have been
2. shouldst have been
3. should have been
PLURAL should have been

IDIOMATIC FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE.

SINGULAR and PLURAL were to be

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ORDINARY.

SINGULAR and PLURAL . . be

EMPHATIC.

SINGULAR and PLURAL . . do be

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT . . . to be

PERFECT . . . to have been

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT, being | SIMPLE PERFECT, been | COMPOUND PERFECT, having been

CONJUGATION OF A VERB IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

RULE FOR CONJUGATING A VERB IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

252. After the several tenses of 'be,' place the **simple perfect participle** of the verb which is required to be conjugated.

253. CAUTION.—If, after any tense of 'be,' the **simple perfect participle** of another verb be placed, there will be formed the corresponding tense of the **passive voice** of the other verb.

254. But if, after any tense of 'be,' the **participle present active** of another verb be placed, there will be formed the corresponding tense of the **progressive* form, active voice**, of the other verb.

255.

INDICATIVE MOOD. INDICATIVE MOOD. INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE of 'be.'		PRESENT TENSE, PASSIVE VOICE, of 'slay.'		PRESENT TENSE, ACTIVE VOICE, PROGRESSIVE, of 'slay.'	
SINGULAR	1. am	SINGULAR	1. am slain	SINGULAR	1. am slaying
	2. art		2. art slain		2. art slaying
	3. is		3. is slain		3. is slaying
PLURAL	are	PLURAL	are slain	PLURAL	are slaying

256. BE.

A. 'Be,' meaning 'live' or 'exist,' is an **intransitive facient verb**;

Toll for the brave, the brave that *are* no more.

'Be,' meaning 'live' or 'exist,' generally has before it the adverb 'there,' the subject being placed after the verb;

There never *was* a Claudius yet, but wished the commons ill:

There *is* a happy land, far, far away.

* A progressive form of 'be' can be made in this manner: and if a perfect participle be added to the progressive form of 'be,' there is produced the **progressive form of the passive voice** of the other verb.

B. 'Be,' joining together a subject and a complement, is a **copulative** verb ;

Jehu *is* king. Blessed *are* the peacemakers.

c. 'Be,' expressing *obligation* or *intention*, is an **attributive** verb ;

We *are* to sail to-morrow. You *are* to go, whether you like it or not.

In this sense 'be' is used only in the indicative **present** and **imperfect** tenses.

D. 'Be,' used to form the passive voice [see 252] or the progressive form [see 254] of another verb, is an **auxiliary**.

E. 'Be' may be used as an auxiliary instead of 'have,' to form the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses of intransitive verbs of **motion** ;*

Thou *art* gone from my gaze [=thou *hast* gone, &c.] : From a very far country thy servants *are* come [=thy servants *have* come] : When the voice *was* past [=when the voice *had* past]. When once the master of the house *is* risen up [=has risen up].

257. WILL.

PRESENT.

	1. will
<i>Singular</i> . . . {	2. wilt
	3. will
<i>Plural</i> . . .	will

IMPERFECT.

	1. would
<i>Singular</i> . . . {	2. wouldst
	3. would
<i>Plural</i> . . .	would

A. 'Will,' meaning '*wish*,' or '*be willing*,' is a **transitive** facient verb ;

If thou *wilt*, thou canst make me clean : I *will*, be thou clean :
He *would* not that any man should know it : I *would* not be ambitious in my wish.

* The meanings conveyed by these two auxiliaries differ in the circumstance that 'be' adds an idea of continuance.

B. 'Would' is frequently used as a **conditional** mood
= *should* or *would wish* ;

I *would* not have my father see me talk to you [=I *should* not *wish* to have, &c.] : I *would* not draw them, I *would* have my bond [=I *should* not *be willing* to draw them, I *should wish* to have my bond].

c. 'Will,' meaning '*wish*,' commonly takes as an object an infinitive or a clause ;

I would not *draw* them : He would not *that any man should know it* : I would *that ye all spake with tongues*.

258. SHALL.

PRESENT.

Singular . .	{	1. shall
		2. shalt
		3. shall
Plural. . .		shall

IMPERFECT.

Singular . .	{	1. should
		2. shouldst
		3. should
Plural. . .		should

'Shall' once expressed *duty*. In modern English the **imperfect** tense, with the force of a **present** or **future**, is used in this sense ;

But, children, you *should* never let your angry passions rise.

This meaning of 'shall' is also seen in 259, F.

Thus used 'should' is an **attributive** verb.

259. SHALL AND WILL.

A. 'Shall' and 'will,' when auxiliaries, are used to form the **indicative future** tenses of a verb in an independent clause, or in a clause standing as the **subject** or as the **object** [see 155, XI.] of a verb in the present, the perfect, the future simple, or the future perfect tense.

B. 'Should' and 'would,' when auxiliaries, are used to form the **indicative future** tenses of a verb in a clause

standing as the subject or as the object of a verb in the imperfect, pluperfect, future simple attracted, or future perfect attracted tense, or as the object of any tense of the verbs '*wish*' and '*desire*.'

Compare 'I think he *will* be there,' and 'I thought he *would* be there: also, 'It is uncertain which *will* conquer,' and 'It was uncertain which *would* conquer: also, 'I hope he *will* come,' and 'I wish he *would* come:' also, 'I doubt whether he *will* have arrived in time,' and 'I doubted whether he *would* have arrived in time.'

c. '**Should**' and '**would**,' when auxiliaries, are also used to form the **conditional** mood;

If I should marry him, I *should* marry twenty husbands. Cupid himself *would* blush to see me thus transformed to a boy.

d. '**Should**,' when an auxiliary, is also used to form the **subjunctive** future simple and future perfect;

If I *should* marry him, I should marry fifty husbands: What will you do, supposing he *should* have been there before you?

N.B.—The subjunctive with *should* must not be confounded with the **conditional** mood.

e. In colloquial English, simply to **express futurity** or **imply condition**, '*shall*' and '*should*' are used for the first person; and '*will*' and '*would*' for the second person. '*Shall*' and '*should*' are however used for these purposes in the second person **interrogative**.

f. When these auxiliaries are used in other persons, '**shall**' implies **authority** on the part of the **speaker**, or **duty** on the part of the person or thing denoted by the subject; and '**will**' implies **choice** on the part of the person or thing denoted by the **subject**;

Thou *shalt* not steal: He *shall* start at once: If I be not otherwise engaged, I *will* come to-morrow.

260. HAVE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS . . . have, had, had.

PRESENT.

IMPERFECT.

Singular . . . { 1. have
2. hast,
3. has or hath
Plural . . . have

Singular . . . { 1. had
2. hadst
3. had
Plural. . . had

A. 'Have,' meaning '*possess*,' is a **transitive** facient verb.

B. 'Have,' meaning '*cause*,' is a **transitive** facient verb: it is followed by an **object** accompanied by the **infinitive passive** with 'to be' omitted; as, Cæsar *had* a bridge built = Cæsar *caused* a bridge *to be* built.

C. 'Have,' denoting *obligation*, is an **attributive** verb;
We *have* to be there every day.

In the senses A, B, and C, 'have' may be conjugated throughout the moods after the manner of 'slay' [see 246].

D. 'Have' is an **auxiliary** when used to form the perfect, pluperfect, or future perfect tense.

261. DO.

PRINCIPAL PARTS . . . do, did, done.

PRESENT.

IMPERFECT.

Singular { 1. do
2. dost or doest
3. does, doth, or doeth
Plural . . . do

Singular . . . { 1. did
2. didst
3. did
Plural. . . did

A. 'Do,' when it expresses action, is a **transitive** facient verb.

B. 'Do' = *suffice*, or referring to a person's health, is an **intransitive** facient verb; as, That will *do*: How do you *do*?

c. '**Do**' is an **auxiliary** when used to form interrogative, negative, or emphatic forms ; as, How *do* you do ? I *do* not know : We speak that we *do* know.

d. '**Do**' is frequently used to avoid the repetition of another verb ; as, I love you more than you *do* me.

262. CAN.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular</i> . .	1. can
	2. canst
	3. can
<i>Plural</i> . . .	can

IMPERFECT.

<i>Singular</i> . .	1. could
	2. couldst
	3. could
<i>Plural</i> . . .	could

'**Can**' signifies **power** or **ability**. It is always an attributive verb [124]. The **present** tense is used in reference to **present** or to **future** time ; and the **imperfect** tense in reference to **past** time. The **imperfect** tense is also used as a **conditional** mood ;

I *could* do it, if I wished = I *should be able* to do it, &c.

263. MAY.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular</i> . .	1. may
	2. mayest
	3. may
<i>Plural</i> . . .	may

IMPERFECT.

<i>Singular</i> . .	1. might
	2. mightest
	3. might
<i>Plural</i> . . .	might

A. '**May**,' expressing **possibility**, **permission**, or **desire**, is an attributive verb ;

It *may* be so : You *may* go when your work is done : When next John Gilpin rides abroad, *may* I be there to see.

B. N.B.—To express **desire**, the subject is placed **after** the verb ;

May I be there to see.

This order is also used to **ask** permission ;

May a man be the slave of passion ?

c. The **imperfect** tense is used sometimes as a **conditional** mood ;

He *might* go if he wished it [= He *would be permitted* to go, &c.].

d. If past **time** be referred to, '**might**' joined to the **perfect** infinitive is used ;

You *might have gone* yesterday [= You had permission yesterday].

e. '**May**,' as an **auxiliary**, is used to form the present and perfect, and '**might**' is used to form the imperfect and pluperfect tenses of the **subjunctive**, after a conjunction expressing **purpose** ;

Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days *may* be long in the land: We wrought night and day, that we *might* not be chargeable to any of you.

f. '**May**,' as an **auxiliary**, is sometimes used instead of '**shall**' or '**will**,' and '**might**,' instead of '**should**' or '**would**,' after '**hope**,' '**wish**,' &c. ;

I hope he *may* come: I hoped he *might* come: I wish he *may* be in time.

N.B.—Except in this construction '**wish**' is followed by past forms. [See 259, B.]

264. MUST.

Singular and Plural . . . must

'**Must**' is always an attributive verb: it expresses **necessity**. When referring to **present** or to **future** time, '*must*' is joined to the **present** infinitive; and when referring to **past** time, it is joined to the **perfect** infinitive.

265. OUGHT.

Singular and Plural . . . ought

A. 'Ought' is really the past tense of 'owe : ' it is an attributive verb, and is used to express *duty* or *obligation*.

B. When referring to **present** or **future** time, 'ought' is joined to the **present** infinitive ; and when referring to **past** time, it is joined to the **perfect** infinitive.

C. NOTE.—'Owe,' meaning '*be indebted,*' is conjugated regularly, and is a **transitive** facient verb.

266. LET.

PRINCIPAL PARTS . . . let, let, let.

PRESENT.

IMPERFECT.

Singular and Plural . . . let

Singular and Plural . . . let

A. 'Let,' meaning '*allow,*' is a **transitive** facient verb. It is followed by an indirect object denoting the doer, or the patient of an action, and for a direct object it takes an infinitive (without 'to') of the verb expressing the action ;

Let **me** go free : Then shall he let **her** *be redeemed*.

B. 'Let' is frequently used with an indirect object and an infinitive, to express **desire**, or as a substitute for the imperative of the other verb ;

Let me die the death of the righteous : *Let us now go* even unto Bethlehem.

267. GO.

The progressive form of the indicative present of 'go,' followed by an infinitive, is used with the force of a **future** tense, and is then an attributive verb ;

Esau said, " I *am going* to die."

ADVERBS.

268. An **adverb** is a word used (A) with a verb to show *manner, time, place, cause, or repetition*; or (B) to *modify the force* of a clause. Adverbs are also used (C) with **adjectives or adverbs** to show *degree*.*

- A. You cannot *better* be employed than to lie *still*. Signior Antonio, *many-a-time* and *oft* in the Rialto you have rated me. It is not *so* expressed.
- B. *Perhaps* I will return immediately. It is *not* so expressed. I shall *hardly* spare a pound of flesh.
- C. *Very* like a whale. He is *little* worse than a man. They feared *very* greatly.

269. **Adverbs** are used to answer (or ask) **how?** **when?** **where?** **why?** or **how many times?** or to **modify the force** of a clause.

270. **Adverbs** are of

Manner, generally showing **how?** (with verbs).

Degree, generally showing **how?** (with adjectives or adverbs).

Time, generally showing **when?**

Place, generally showing **where?** **whither?** **whence?**

Repetition, generally showing **how many times?**

Cause, generally showing **why?**

Modification, modifying the force of a clause; i.e. adding **emphasis**, expressing **uncertainty**, making a clause **negative**, &c.

An **adverb**, belonging to any of the above classes, employed to make a sentence **interrogative**, is called an **interrogative adverb**.

* **Yes, yea, no, nay**, used in answering questions, are usually called adverbs, though they stand quite alone, and in that respect resemble interjections. [See 301.]

271. EXAMPLES.*

Manner: *How, well, badly, quickly, clearly, properly, sincerely, &c.*

Degree: *How, very, exceedingly, too, over [= too], so, as [= equally], &c.*

Time: *When, then, now, never, to-day, to-morrow, formerly, first, last, &c.*

Place: *Where, whither, whence, there, thence, thither, here, nowhere, anywhere, &c.*

Repetition: *How many times, how often, occasionally, again, now and then, sometimes, once, twice, three times, yearly, &c.*

Cause: *Why, consequently, therefore, wherefore, &c.*

Modification: *Certainly, of course, doubtless: not, by no means; perhaps, probably, &c.*

272. *Whereby, whereof, wherewith, &c.*, are frequently used instead of *by which, of which, with which, &c.* ;

Whereof we all are witnesses. *Wherewith* shall it be salted?

Similarly *thereby, thereof, therewith, &c.*, are often used instead of *by it, of it, with it, &c.* ;

The mountains shake with the swelling *thereof*. *Thereby* hangs a tale.

Adverbs thus used may be called **pronominal** adverbs.

273. Adverbs sometimes appear to be used, after the manner of adjectives, in attribution to nouns ;

His letter *there* will show you his estate: The people *here* admire him greatly.

* The student is cautioned that many of the words in this list are not always adverbs; moreover, the same word may in one sentence be an adverb of one kind, and in another sentence it may be an adverb of another kind.

It is, however, better to regard adverbs thus used as joined to some participle understood; and to read the preceding examples

His letter *lying* there will show you his estate: The people *living* here admire him greatly.

In such sentences as “*Here* am I,” “Is the seer *here*?” “*Where* are you?” the adverbs are joined to the parts of the verb ‘be’ [= exist]; and the sentences are equivalent to “I exist here,” “Does the seer exist here?” “Where do you exist?”

274. Similarly adjectives are sometimes supposed to be used adverbially;

A rose by any other name would smell as *sweet*. The wine tastes *sour*.

It is however better to regard ‘*sweet*’ and ‘*sour*’ as used in attribution to ‘rose’ and ‘wine,’ and joined to them by the verbs ‘*smell*’ and ‘*tastes*’ used copulatively. [See 142.]

275. An adverb of likeness or unlikeness* may take after it a noun [or an equivalent to a noun] joined to it by a preposition expressed or understood;

Whose visage mantles *like* a standing pool: Quit yourselves *like* men: He lived *conformably* to health: He acted *suitably* to his position. [Compare 105.]

276. Words usually adverbs are sometimes governed by a preposition [see 281];

I have heard that before *now*: Circumstances have changed since *then*.

Standing thus, ‘*now*’ and ‘*then*’ are really used as names of periods of time; and consequently are no longer adverbs, but have become nouns.

* Compare the Latin ‘*similiter* *his*.’

277. An **adverb** is generally equivalent to a **noun** (with, or without, an adjective) **governed by a preposition**; thus *quickly* = *with speed*; *then* = *at that time*; *where* = *at which place*; *therefore* = *for that reason*; &c.

278. Many adverbs, especially those beginning with 'wh' or 'h,' while still retaining their proper adverbial force, are frequently used to **join sentences**, and thus resemble **conjunctions**;

The wind bloweth *where* it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell *whence* it cometh, nor *whither* it goeth. In sooth I know not *why* I am so sad. But *how* I caught it, I am to learn. [Compare 50 and 67.]

N.B.—Some writers on grammar prefer to call '*where*,' '*whence*,' '*why*,' '*how*,' &c., thus used, **conjunctions**; but it is better to regard them as **conjunctive adverbs**.

279. A **conjunctive adverb** may be distinguished from a **conjunction** by observing that in place of the adverb may be substituted a preposition governing a noun having in attribution to it the word '*what*' used as an adjective. [See 99.] Thus

The wind bloweth *in what place* it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell *from what place* it cometh, nor *to what place* it goeth. In sooth I know not *for what reason* I am so sad. But *in what manner* I caught it, I am to learn.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

280. Many adverbs have **degrees of comparison**, which in form and force resemble the degrees of adjectives. [See 107–110.]

ADVERBS COMPARED IRREGULARLY.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Badly	worse	worst
Well	better	best

The comparative and superlative of *far*, *ill*, *late*, *little*, *much*, *near*, &c., when adverbs are the same as when adjectives. [See 114.]

PREPOSITIONS.

281. A **preposition** is a word used to **join a noun** [or an equivalent to a noun (see 9)] to another word, so as to **mark some relation** ;

In terms of choice I am not solely led by nice direction of a maiden's eye. I stood on the bridge at midnight.

282. The noun or equivalent is said to be **governed** by the preposition.

283. A noun or pronoun governed by a preposition is in the **objective** case.

284. A preposition joins a noun [or equivalent]

A. To a **noun or pronoun** ;

I would be friends with you: Ten changes of raiment: A talent of gold.

B. To an **adjective** ;

My soul is full of troubles: It is good for nothing: They shall prevail as a king ready to battle: We are verily guilty concerning our brother.

C. To a **verb** ;

They shall prevail against him: Go with me to a notary: You have bereft me of all words; only my blood speaks to you in my veins: I stood on the bridge at midnight.

D. To an **adverb** ;

I have tricked him sufficiently for my purpose.

E. To an **interjection** ;

Alas for me!

285. LIST OF PREPOSITIONS.

At, by, for, in, of, off, out, to, up, with, on, after, over, a (= in or on), under, through, before, but, about, above, unto, into, behind, within, without, out of, from, outside, inside, among, against, beside, beyond, athwart, across, between, betwixt, around, along, during, since, &c.*

* As in "He is a-bed," "He was yet a-coming."

EXPRESSIONS USED AS PREPOSITIONS.—*Owing to, notwithstanding, except, save, instead of, because of, on account of, in spite of, round, down, near, past, round, as far as, &c.*

286. The words joined together by a preposition **cannot stand in the same grammatical relation** to any other word in the sentence.

287. A preposition and a noun or pronoun governed by it often represent together the possessive* case of the governed word; thus ‘the end *of the world*’ = the *world’s* end: ‘the mane *of the lion*’ = the *lion’s* mane.

288. Words usually prepositions are sometimes attached to verbs, so as to make some change in their meaning;

He rose *up* early: They put the ship *about*: He turned *round*:
We had much work to come *by* the boat: You will find me *out*.

289. In parsing it is better to take ‘rose up,’ ‘put about,’ ‘turned round,’ ‘come by,’ as forming single words.

290. A preposition added to an intransitive verb frequently makes it transitive;†

He laugheth *at* the shaking of a spear: But think *on* me when it shall be well with thee: They cast four anchors out of the stern, and wished *for* the day.

291. The word ‘*of*’‡ is sometimes simply a **mark of apposition** [see 80], and is equivalent to ‘*even*.’

The city *of* Rome: I saw a brute *of* a fellow cruelly beating a horse: This sweet wee wife *of* mine: This aspect *of* mine hath feared the valiant.

* Similarly, the genitive, dative, and ablative cases of Latin, Greek, &c., are often represented in English by a noun and a preposition governing it.

† The preposition and the word governed by it may, however, be regarded as an adjunct to the predicate [342]; and then the verb will be looked upon as still intransitive.

‡ In the last two examples ‘of mine’ may, however, be regarded as a sort of double possessive form.

These expressions might be read

The city *even* Rome: I saw a fellow *even* a brute cruelly beating a horse: This sweet wee wife *even* mine: This aspect *even* mine hath feared the valiant.

292. Many prepositions were originally imperatives or participles of verbs; as *except, suppose, concerning, touching, &c.*

CONJUNCTIONS.

N.B.—The use of the conjunction will be better understood after reading sections 314–323.

293. A **conjunction** is a word used (A) to join sentences or clauses together; or (B) to join together words or phrases which stand in the same grammatical relation to some other word in the sentence.

Silver *and* gold have I none, *but* such as I have give I thee.

294. **Rule.**—Nouns or pronouns joined together by a conjunction are in the same case.

N.B.—The pupil can readily decide whether a given word is a preposition or a conjunction by asking, “Do the words joined stand in the same grammatical relation to any other word in the sentence?” If the answer be ‘Yes,’ the given word is a conjunction; but if the answer be ‘No,’ the given word is not a conjunction. [Compare 286.]

295. **Conjunctions** are co-ordinative or subordinative.

296. Co-ordinative conjunctions join together words, phrases, independent clauses, or co-ordinate clauses [see 319 and 322, B];

The rod *and* reproof give wisdom, *but* a child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame. *And* God made two great lights, the greater light to rule the day, *and* the lesser light to rule the night: he made the stars *also*. I will let you go, *only* ye shall not go very far away.

297. **Subordinative** conjunctions join a subordinate clause to the clause to which it is subordinate [see 318–321];

I have sworn an oath *that* I will have my bond: thou call'dst me dog *before* thou hadst a cause; but, *since* I am a dog, beware my fangs.

298. **Co-ordinative** conjunctions* are *and*, *both*, *also*, *likewise*, *as*, *moreover*, *furthermore*, *besides*, *but*, *either*, *or*, *neither*,† *nor*, *nevertheless*, *however*, *still*, *notwithstanding*, *yet*, *howbeit*, *whereas*, *albeit*, *as well as*, *nevertheless*, &c.

299. **Subordinative** conjunctions* are *for*, *before*, *after*, *while*, *ere*, or [= *ere*, as in Acts xxiii. 15], *till*, *until*, *as*, *because*, *if*, *although*, *that*, *in order that*, *but*, *but that*, *except*, *however*, *as if*, *so that*, *unless*, *though*, *although*, *than*, *since*, *lest*, *whether*, *while*, *to the end that*, *provided that*, *in as much as*, *in as far as*, &c.

Subordinative conjunctions are often compounded with 'that;' as, *before that*, *after that*, *if that*, &c.

300. Certain conjunctions are used in pairs, the two together having a stronger force than one alone: they are *either—or*; *neither—nor*; *either—or else*; *neither—nor yet*; *both—and*.

N.B.—'And,' 'or,' and 'nor,' used to connect several words, phrases, or clauses, are usually expressed only between the last two.

* The student is cautioned that the words in this list are not always conjunctions: moreover the same conjunction may in one sentence be subordinative, and in another co-ordinative.

† Neither = not either, and nor = and not; consequently they are really conjunctions and adverbs combined, and in analysis [324] must be included among adjuncts to predicate. [342.]

INTERJECTIONS.

301. An **interjection** is a word used to express some emotion or wish, but not entering into the construction of a sentence ;

Oh ! Alas ! Hush ! Fie ! Woe !

The **imperative** mood of a verb, an **adverb**, or a **phrase**, is frequently used as an interjection ;

Come, come ! don't do that. Well ! what next ? Why ! this bond is perfect. Well I never ! By Jove !

302. Certain interjections may take after them an objective * case ;

Alas the day ! Ah me ! Alack a day !

'O' is followed by the nominative absolute, or nominative of address ;

Wilt thou know, *O vain man*, &c.

303. In written language an interjection is usually followed by 'a note of exclamation' (!). This does not apply to 'O' used as in 303.

304. Adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections, are often in reality phrases compounded of several words : they should however be parsed not as phrases, but as words.

ADVERBS.—*To-day, now and then, once upon a time, &c.*

PREPOSITIONS.—*In consequence of, by means of, in accordance with, &c.*

CONJUNCTIONS.—*In order that, before that, so that, in as much as, &c.*

INTERJECTIONS.—*Oh dear me ! Well I never ! By Jove !*

* 'Woe' is sometimes followed by the verb 'be,' and an objective case ; as 'Woe is me.' There is probably a preposition understood thus, 'Woe is to me.' Compare 'If I be wicked, woe unto me.' Job x. 15.

REMARKS ON CERTAIN WORDS.

305. On comparing 285 and 299, it will be seen that certain words may be either prepositions or conjunctions, according to their use ;

PREPOSITIONS.—There was no day like that *before* it or *after* it: Such as hath not been in Egypt *since* the foundation thereof: Pharaoh should have the fifth part, *except* the land of the priests only.

CONJUNCTIONS.—*Before** I was afflicted, I went astray: There are yet but twelve days *since** I went to Jerusalem: He arrived *after** we had started: I will not let thee go, *except** thou bless me.

When **conjunctions**, these words are frequently followed by '*that* ;'

*Before** *that* certain came from James, he did eat with the Gentiles: *After** *that* I have spoken, mock on.

'THE,' WITH COMPARATIVES.

306. 'The,' followed by a comparative, represents the ablative case of the demonstrative adjective *se*, *seo*, *thæt* [see 422]:

The greater the height, *the* worse the fall = *By that* [quantity] greater the height, *by that* [quantity] worse the fall.

THE CONJUNCTIONS 'AS' AND 'THAN' IN COMPARISONS.

307. Sentences showing comparison are generally **contracted**; i.e. there are certain words not expressed which

* There would however be no impropriety in parsing these words as prepositions, provided "*I was afflicted*," "*I went to Jerusalem*," "*We had started*," "*Thou bless me*," "*That certain came from James*," and "*That I have spoken*," be regarded as nounal clauses [11].

Regarded as a conjunction, parse '*before that*' or '*after that*' as one word.

must be supplied in order to show the construction of the sentence ;

Enough is as good as a feast : Whiter than the paper it writ on is the fair hand that writ : Wisdom is better than rubies : Never so rich a gem were set in worse than gold : He is not so foolish as to act thus.

These sentences expressed in full would read

Enough is as good as a feast *is good* : Whiter than the paper it writ on *is white* is the fair hand that writ : Wisdom is better than rubies *are good* : Never so rich a gem were set in worse [metal] than gold *is bad* : He is not so foolish as to act thus *would be foolish*.

BUT.*

308. 'But,' in its usual sense, is a **co-ordinative conjunction** ;

Lying lips are abomination to the Lord, *but* they that deal truly are his delight.

309. 'But,' when equivalent to 'save,' 'without,' or 'except,' is either a **subordinative conjunction** or a **preposition**.

310. See the following examples :

1. No man hath ascended up to heaven, *but* he that came down from heaven.
2. Whence, *but* from the author of all evil, could spring so deep a malice?
3. There was no one *but* exclaimed that it was all over with the army.
4. All *but* one were killed.
5. We cannot *but* speak the things which we have seen and heard.
6. I should not see the sandy hour glass run, *but* I should think of shallows and of flats.
7. None *but* the brave deserve the fair.

* After words of *doubting, denying, &c.*, 'but' or 'but that' is sometimes used instead of 'that;' as, And Job said, no doubt *but* ye are the people. This use of 'but' must not be confounded with the use of the same word in 308 or 309.

311. In most of these sentences there are certain words understood; and in order to see the true force, these words must be supplied; moreover the order has sometimes to be inverted. Thus, regarding 'but' as a conjunction, the sentences would read in full

1. No man hath ascended up to heaven [but=] except HE that came down from heaven *hath ascended up to heaven*. 2. Whence could spring so deep a malice [but=] except *so deep a malice could spring* from the author of all evil? 3. There [was=] existed no one [but=] except *he existed who* exclaimed that it was all over with the army. 5. We cannot *do anything* [but=] except *we speak the things, &c.* 7. [But=] except the brave *deserve the fair*, none deserve the fair.

312. In 1, if 'but' were a preposition 'him' would follow instead of 'he;' and there would be no words understood. In 2, 'but' cannot be a preposition, as there is no noun, or equivalent to a noun, for 'but' to govern. In 3, 'but' may however be regarded as a preposition, if the sentence be understood to read 'There was [=existed] no one [but=] except *him* who exclaimed,' &c.: or 'but' may be looked upon as a relative pronoun and an adverb* combined [=who not]; the sentence would then be equivalent to 'There was no one *who* exclaimed *not* that, &c.' In 4, 'but' is plainly a preposition governing 'one' ['man' understood]. In 5, 'but' may be regarded as a preposition, if the sentence be understood to read in full, 'We cannot [do anything] but [=except] speak the things &c.': '*speak the things &c.*' being an infinitive phrase standing as an equivalent to a noun. In 6, 'but' is a conjunction equivalent to 'except.' In 7, 'but' may also be looked upon as a preposition governing 'men' understood.

On comparing 311 and 312 it will be seen that in 3, 5, and 7 'but' may be either a preposition or a conjunction according to the words which are understood; in 1, 2, and 6 'but' can only be a conjunction; and in 4 'but' can only be a preposition.

* Compare the Latin 'quin' followed by the subjunctive.

In analysis [324] these clauses or phrases introduced by '*but*' form adjuncts to the predicate [342], except when '*but*' is taken as equivalent to '*who not*,' in which instance the clause introduced by '*but*' will form an attribute. [341.]

N.B.—'**But**' = '*only*' is an adverb ;

If they kill us, we shall *but* die: There is *but* a step between me and death.

313. When two or more clauses connected by '*and*,' '*or*,' or '*nor*' have their verbs in the same mood and tense, and in agreement with the same subject [116], it is usual to omit the subject and the auxiliaries in all the clauses except the first ;

We will go into such a city and continue there a year, and buy and sell, and get gain.

This is equivalent to

We will go into such a city and *we will* continue there a year, and *we will* buy and *we will* sell, and *we will* get gain.

CHAPTER III.

ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES.

SENTENCES AND CLAUSES.

314. A **sentence** is a collection of words by means of which an **assertion** is made, a **question** asked, or a **wish** expressed.

For examples of **assertions** see 331, Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, &c.;
for examples of **questions** see 331, Nos. 3, 4, 9, 11, 12, &c.;
and for examples of **wishes** see 331, Nos. 2 and 45.

315. On comparing 314 with 115, it is plain that every sentence must have in it a **verb**.

316. A **simple** sentence is that which has only **one verb**.*

For examples of **simple** sentences see 331, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, &c.

317. A **complex** sentence is that which has **more than one verb**.

For examples of **complex** sentences see 331, Nos. 13, 25, 27, 28, 31, &c.

318. A collection of words in a sentence which, taken by itself, expresses **an** assertion, question, wish, supposition, or purpose; but yet does not express **the** assertion, question, or wish expressed by the whole sentence, is called a **subordinate clause**.

For examples of **subordinate** clauses see 331, No. 13, That blows nobody any good: No. 25, Which is as dear to me—as life

* Remember that infinitives and participles are not verbs, but are verbal nouns, or verbal adjectives.

itself [is dear]: No. 27, We do so: No. 28, Than the paper [is white]—[which] it writ on—that writ: No. 30, How I shall take her from her father's house—what gold [she is furnished with]—what jewels she is furnished with—what page's suit she hath in readiness: No. 31, That you be well: No. 41, If riches increase.

319. That portion of a sentence which remains after the subordinate clauses are removed is called the **principal** or **independent clause**.

For examples of **principal** clauses see 331, No. 13, It is an ill wind: No. 25, I am married to a wife: No. 28, Whiter is the fair hand: No. 27, 'Tis good: No. 30, She hath directed:* No. 41, Set not your heart upon them.

320. A subordinate clause is frequently introduced into a clause which is itself subordinate.

Thus in 331, No. 38, the clause "that Jack built" is subordinate to the clause "that lay in the house;" secondly, the latter clause is subordinate to the clause "that ate the malt;" thirdly, this last clause is subordinate to "that killed the rat;" fourthly, "that killed the rat" is subordinate to "that worried the cat;" and fifthly, "that worried the cat" is subordinate to "this is the dog."

321. The clause to which another is subordinate is called the **superior** clause. Consequently one clause will frequently be **subordinate** to a second and **superior** to a third.

Thus the clause "that ate the malt" is **subordinate** to the clause "that killed the rat," and **superior** to "that lay in the house."

322A. A subordinate clause is said to be **dependent** on that **word** of the superior clause to which it is in meaning attached.

Thus the clause "that lay in the house" is dependent on "malt;" and the clause "that killed the rat" is dependent on "cat."

* From this example it will be seen that the principal clause without the subordinate clauses sometimes conveys only an imperfect meaning.

Similarly, in 331, No. 28, the clause "than the paper [is white]" is dependent on "whiter;" and the clause "[which] it writ on" is dependent on "paper."

322B. Clauses which are dependent upon the same word, and which are joined together by a conjunction [expressed or understood], are called **co-ordinate** clauses.

For examples see 359, I., II., and V. notes.

323. On comparing 318 and 319 with 115, it will be plain that **every** clause must have in it a **verb** [expressed or understood].

ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES.

324. To **analyse** a sentence is to resolve it into its component parts.

325. Every sentence may be resolved into a **subject** and a **predicate**.

326. The **subject** of a sentence is the word [or words] denoting that about which the assertion is made, the question asked, or the wish expressed.

327. The **predicate** of a sentence is the word [or words] joined to the subject in order to make the assertion, question, or wish.

328. The simplest form of analysis is the resolution of a sentence into a **subject** and a **predicate**: and this is called a **logical analysis**; because it is the kind of analysis required in logic.

329. N.B.—If it should occasionally appear doubtful which of two expressions is the subject of the sentence, the doubt may be removed by remembering that the **subject of the sentence** always contains the subject [116] of the **chief verb** in the sentence.

330. A contracted sentence is one in which certain words not expressed are **implied** by the context.

In analysis the words implied must be expressed.

LOGICAL ANALYSIS.

331. EXAMPLES TO BE LOGICALLY ANALYSED.

1. Dogs bark. 2. You be off. 3. Who art thou? 4. Where are you going to, my pretty maid? 5. A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike. 6. A man's pride shall bring him low. 7. The doctor or his assistant will come immediately. 8. The lottery of my destiny bars me the right of voluntary choosing. 9. Why do the nations so furiously rage together? 10. By faith the elders obtained a good report. 11. Must I hold a candle to my shames? 12. Will he for a fish give him a scorpion? 13. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. 14. Why is a cobbler like a king? 15. Most beautiful appear, with verdure young adorned, the gently sloping hills. 16. They called him Zacharias after the name of his father. 17. A rose by any other name would smell as sweet. 18. Who bids thee call? 19. I did not bid thee call. 20. We heard the keel grate on the rocks. 21. I am he. 22. I am as like to call thee so again. 23. Which hand will you have? 24. He shall be called John. 25. I am married to a wife, which is as dear to me as life itself. 26. Life itself, my wife, and all the world, are not with me esteemed above thy life. 27. 'Tis good we do so. 28. Whiter than the paper it writ on is the fair hand that writ. 29. I must needs tell thee all. 30. She hath directed how I shall take her from her father's house, what gold, what jewels she is furnished with, what page's suit she hath in readiness. 31. It imports both your weal and mine that you be well. 32. And so may I, blind fortune leading me, miss that which one unworthier may attain. 33. Wisdom is more precious than rubies. 34. None but the brave deserve the fair. 35. There was no one but exclaimed that it was all over with the army. 36. Who chooseth me shall get as much as he deserves. 37. I reasoned with a Frenchman yesterday, who told me, in the narrow seas that part the French and

English, there miscarried a vessel of our country richly fraught.
 38. This is the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat
 that ate the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.
 39. How much is to get understanding rather to be chosen
 than silver! 40. The thief cometh not, but for to steal, and
 to kill, and to destroy. 41. If riches increase, set not your
 heart upon them. 42. Except the Lord build the house, their
 labour is but lost that build it. 43. I can easier teach twenty
 what were good to be done, than be one of the twenty to
 follow mine own teaching. 44. Let us make incision for your
 love to prove whose blood is reddest, his or mine. 45. Be not
 forgetful to entertain strangers. 46. They said unto Peter
 and to the rest of the apostles, Men and brethren, what shall
 we do? 47. They went not into the judgment hall, lest they
 should be defiled, but that they might eat the passover.

N.B.—In 332, 346, 348, and 359, interjections and the nomina-
 tive of address [77, note ‡] are altogether omitted: also a con-
 junction joining clauses is omitted in the analysis of the clause
 in which it occurs.

332. LOGICAL ANALYSIS

Of the sentences given in Section 331.

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNS USED IN 332.

- I. A figure placed after a word, thus, *is dear*³⁰⁶, refers to the
 section in which the syntax of that word is explained.
- II. The **chief verbs** are in **dark type**, and their *subjects* [see 116]
 in *italics*. Refer to 334 and 339, note.
- III. Words enclosed in brackets [] are understood.
- IV. Words enclosed in brackets () with the sign = are inserted
 to explain the force of the preceding word.

LOGICAL SUBJECT.

LOGICAL PREDICATE.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Dogs</i> | bark. |
| 2. <i>You</i> | be off. ²⁸⁸ |
| 3. <i>Who</i> | bids thee call? |
| 4. <i>You, my pretty maid</i> | where are going to? |

LOGICAL SUBJECT.	LOGICAL PREDICATE.
5.*A continual <i>drop- ping</i> in a very rainy day and a contentious <i>woman</i>	are alike.
6. A man's <i>pride</i>	shall bring him low.
7.†The <i>doctor</i> or his <i>assistant</i>	will come immediately.
8. The <i>lottery</i> of my destiny	bars me the right of voluntary choosing.
9. The <i>nations</i>	why do so furiously rage together?
10. The <i>elders</i>	by faith obtained a good report.
11. <i>I</i>	must hold a candle to my shames?
12. <i>He</i>	will for a fish give him a scorpion?
13. <i>It</i> , that blows no- body any good	is an ill wind.
14. A <i>cobbler</i>	why is like a king?
15. Most beautiful, the gently slo- ping <i>hills</i> , a- dorned with young verdure	appear.
16. <i>They</i>	called him Zacharias after the name of his father.
17. A <i>rose</i> [called] by any other name	would smell as sweet.
18. [Thou ^{170b}]	make thee an ark of gopher wood.
19. <i>I</i>	did not bid thee call.
20. <i>We</i>	heard the keel grate on the rocks.

* No. 5 and No. 26 contain composite subjects. [214.]

† No. 7 contains an alternative subject. [215.]

LOGICAL SUBJECT.	LOGICAL PREDICATE.
21. <i>I</i>	am he.
22. <i>I</i>	am as like to call thee so again.
23. <i>You</i>	will have which hand?
24. <i>He</i>	shall be called John.
25. <i>I</i>	am married to a wife, which is as dear to me as life itself [is dear ³⁰⁷].
26.* <i>Life</i> itself, my wife, and all the world	are not with me esteemed above thy life.
27. It, [<i>that</i>] we do so	is good.
28. The fair hand that writ	is whiter than the paper it writ on [is white ³⁰⁷].
29. <i>I</i>	must needs tell thee all.
30. <i>She</i>	hath directed how I shall take her from her father's house, what gold, what jewels she is furnished with, what page's suit she hath in readiness.
31. It, <i>that you be well</i>	imports both your weal and mine.
32. <i>I</i>	so, blind fortune leading me, may miss that [thing] which one un- worthier may attain.
33. <i>Wisdom</i>	is more precious than rubies [are precious ³⁰⁷].
34. None(=no ^{100 note*}) [men]	deserve the fair [women], but ³¹¹ (= except, conjunction) the brave [men deserve the fair women].
or, None(=no ^{100 note*}) [men]	deserve the fair [women], but ³¹² (= except, preposition) the brave [men].

LOGICAL SUBJECT.	LOGICAL PREDICATE.
35. No one	there was (= existed), but ³¹¹ (= except, <i>conjunction</i>) [he existed who] exclaimed, that it was all over with the army.
or, No one	there was (= existed), but ³¹² (= except, <i>preposition</i>) [him who] exclaimed &c.
or, No one, but ³¹² (= who not) ex- claimed that &c.	there was (= existed).
36. [<i>He</i>], who choos- eth me	shall get as much [reward] as he deserves.
37. <i>I</i>	reasoned with a Frenchman yes- terday, who told me [that] in the narrow seas that part the French and English there mis- carried a vessel of our country richly fraught.
38. This [<i>dog</i>]	is the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that ate the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.
39. <i>To get understand- ing</i>	is how much rather to be chosen than silver [is to be chosen ³⁰⁷]; or, than [to get] silver [is to be chosen ³⁰⁷].
40. The <i>thief</i>	cometh not, but ³¹¹ (= except, <i>conjunction</i>) [he cometh] for to steal, and [for] to kill, and [for] to destroy.
41. [<i>You</i> ^{170b}]	if riches increase, set not your heart upon them.

LOGICAL SUBJECT.	LOGICAL PREDICATE.
42. Their <i>labour</i>	except the Lord build the house, is but lost that build it.
43. <i>I</i>	can easier teach twenty what were good to be done than be one of the twenty to follow mine own teaching.
44. [<i>You</i>]	let us make incision for your love to prove whose blood is reddest, his or mine.
45. [<i>You</i>]	be not forgetful to entertain stran- gers.
46. <i>They</i>	said unto P��ter and to the rest of the apostles, Men and brethren, what shall we do?
47. <i>They</i>	went not into the judgment hall, lest they should be defiled, but that they might eat the passover.

GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

333. For the purposes of grammar a much more thorough analysis is required than the simple division into a subject and a predicate as shown in 332.

334. The chief verb of a sentence is called the **predicate verb**.

335. It will be found on examination that the **subject** of a sentence, or, as it is commonly called, the **logical subject**, consists of the **subject** of the **predicate verb** with or without one or more **attributes** [341].

336. The subject of the predicate verb is called the **grammatical subject**: consequently

337. The **logical subject** = the **grammatical subject** + the **attributes**.

338. Also it will be found that the logical predicate consists of

I. A FACIENT verb + { 1. A *direct* object + attributes.
2. An *indirect* object + attributes.
3. One or more adjuncts.

II. A COPULATIVE verb + { 1. A complement.
2. One or more adjuncts.

III. An ATTRIBUTIVE verb and INFINITIVE

1. Of a facient verb + objects, attributes, and adjuncts.

2. Of a copulative verb + complement and adjuncts.

339. The subject,*, predicate verb, objects, complement, attributes, and adjuncts are called the **components**.†

NOTE.—In analysis an attributive verb and the infinitive joined to it are regarded as forming **together** the predicate verb. See 332 and 346, Nos. 11, 29, 32, 39, and 43.

340. A **complement** consists of either (I.) a **noun** [or an equivalent to a noun], with or without **attributes**; or (II.) an **adjective** [or an equivalent to an adjective], with or without one or more **adverbs** [or equivalents to an adverb].

341. An **attribute** to the subject, object, or complement, is a word, phrase, or clause, used with that component to describe, distinguish, or determine the quantity or number of that which is denoted by the component.

342. An **adjunct** to the predicate is a word, phrase, or clause added to the predicate-verb in order either to modify the force of the sentence, or else to show some circumstance of manner, cause, time, place, &c.

* In future when the word 'subject' occurs, it is to be understood to mean 'grammatical subject.'

† If the predicate verb be facient, it may have with it all, any, or none of the components shown in 338, 1: and if the predicate verb be copulative, it *must* have a complement, and it may or may not have adjuncts

343. The **noun** in a complement of Class I. in 340, or the **adjective** in a complement of Class II. in 340, may be called the **grammatical complement**.

In correspondence with what has been stated in 337 about the subject, the noun **with** attributes of Class I. in 340, or the adjective **with** adverbs of Class II. in 340, may be called the **logical complement**.

344. Two or more words, phrases, or clauses united by 'and,' and together forming a subject, object, complement, attribute, or adjunct, may be called respectively a **composite** subject, composite object, composite complement, &c. &c.: and such words, phrases, or clauses united by 'or' or 'nor' may be called an **alternative** subject, alternative object, &c. &c. Compare 214, 215. For examples see 346, notes.

345. A grammatical analysis is the resolution of a sentence into the components shown in 335, 338 and 340.

Section 346 shows a **grammatical analysis** of the sentences which were logically analysed in 332.

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNS USED IN 346.

- I. A figure placed after a word, thus, *is dear*³⁰⁶, refers to the section in which the syntax [see I] of that word is explained.
- II. Words enclosed in brackets [] are understood.
- III. Words enclosed in brackets () with the sign = are inserted to explain the force of the preceding word.
- IV. In some sentences it is doubtful to which component certain words belong. In 346 the doubtful words are placed in **both** positions; but in the less likely position they are enclosed in brackets (). See Nos. 8 and 18.
- V. The grammatical complement is in the ordinary type, and the *attributes* or *adverbs* belonging to the complement are in *italics*.
- VI. "D" before an attribute shows that it is an attribute to the direct object; and "I," to the indirect.
- VII. When there are two or more attributes or adjuncts, they are separated by dashes —.

346. GRAMMATICAL

	LOGICAL SUBJECT.		LOGICAL	
	SUBJECT.	ATTRIBUTE TO SUBJECT.	PRED. VERB.	DIRECT OBJECT.
1	Dogs		bark.	
2	You		be off. ²⁸⁸	
3	Who		bids	call ¹⁵¹ 203
4	You	my pretty maid†	are going	
5†	{ Dropping and woman	{ a — continual — in a very rainy day a — contentious	are ²¹⁴	
6	Pride	a man's	shall bring	him ¹⁵⁰ A
7†	Doctor or assistant	the his	will come ²¹⁵	
8	Lottery	the — of my destiny	bars	right ¹⁴⁷
9	Nations	the	do rage	
10	Elders	the	obtained	report
11	I		must hold ³³⁹	candle
12	He		will give	scorpion ¹⁴⁷
13	It	that blows nobody any good	is	
14	Cobbler	a	is	
15	Hills	the — gently sloping — adorned with young verdure — most beau- tiful.	appear	
16	They		called	him ¹⁵⁰
17	Rose	a — [called] by any other name	would smell	
18	[Thou ¹⁷⁰ B]		make	ark
19	I		did bid	call ¹⁵¹ 203

* For explanation of signs used in these tables see

† Or *maid* may be regarded as nominative of address.

‡ Example 5 contains a composite subject (see 214); and

ANALYSIS.*

PREDICATE.			
IND. OBJECT.	ATT. TO OBJ.	COMPLEMENT.	ADJUNCT TO PREDICATE.
			1
			2
thee? ¹⁵¹			3
			where to (= whither)?
		alike.	5
low. ¹⁵⁰ B			6
			immediately.
me ¹⁴⁷	D. the — of voluntary choosing		([from] me).
			why—so furiously—together?
	a good		by faith.
	a		to my shames?
him ¹⁴⁷	D. a		for a fish?
		an ill wind.	13
		like ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ a king	why?
			15
Zacharias ¹⁵⁰			after the name of his father.
		as sweet. ¹⁴²	17
	an—(of gopher wood)		[for] thee ¹⁵² — of gopher wood.
thee ¹⁵¹			not.

346. GRAMMATICAL

	LOGICAL SUBJECT.		LOGICAL	
	SUBJECT.	ATT. TO SUBJ.	PRED. VERB.	DIRECT OBJECT.
20	We		heard	the keel ²⁰⁵ grate on the rocks.
21	I		am	
22	I		am	
23	You		will have	hand
24	He		shall be called	
25	I		am married	
26	Life itself, my wife, and all the world		are esteemed ²¹⁴	
27	[That] we do so	it ¹⁵⁵ XII	is	
28	Hand	the—fair—that writ	is	
29	I		must tell ³³⁹	[things]
30*	She		hath directed	how I shall take her from her father's house, what gold [she is furnished with], what jewels she is furnished with, what page's suit she hath in readiness
31†	That you be well	it ¹⁵⁵ XII	imports ²¹⁷	weal
32	I		may miss ³³⁹	[thing]
33	Wisdom		is	

* Example 30 may be said to contain a 'composite' object [see 344]; or the in full, "She hath directed how I shall take her from her father's house, she hath with, and she hath directed what page's suit she hath in readiness."

ANALYSIS—CONTINUED.

PREDICATE.			
IND. OBJ.	ATTRIBUTE TO OBJECT.	COMPLEMENT.	ADJUNCT TO PRED.
			20
		he.	21
		as like ^{203E} to call thee so again.	22
	which? ⁹⁹		23
		John. ¹⁵⁴	24
			25
			to a wife, which is as dear to me as life itself [is dear ³⁰⁷].
			26
			not—with me - above thy life.
		good.	27
		whiter than the paper it writ on [is white ³⁰⁷].	28
thee ¹⁴⁸ H	D. all		needs (=necessarily, Adverb). 29
him.			30*
	both your and mine.		31
	that—which one unworthier may attain		so — blind fortune leading me. ²¹⁰ 32
		more precious than rubies [are preci- ous ³⁰⁷].	33

example may be regarded as consisting of four independent sentences, and reading directed what gold she is furnished with, she hath directed what jewels she is furnished with.
+ Example 31 contains a composite attribute [344].

346. GRAMMATICAL

	LOGICAL SUBJECT.		LOGICAL		
	SUBJECT.	ATT. TO SUBJECT.	PRED. VERB.	DIRECT OBJECT.	IND. OBJ.
34	[Men]	None (=no ¹⁰⁰)	deserve	[women]	
Or	[Men]	None (=no ¹⁰⁰)	deserve	[women]	
35	One ⁵⁸	no	was (=existed)		
Or	One ⁵⁸	no	was (=existed)		
Or	One ⁵⁸	no—but ³¹² (=who not) exclaimed that it was all over with the army.	was (=existed)		
36	[He]	who chooseth me	shall get	[reward]	
37	I		reasoned		
38	[Dog]	this	is		
39	To get under- standing		is ^{256C} to be cho- sen ³³⁹		
40	Thief	the	cometh		
41	[You ^{170B}]		set	heart	
42	Labour	their, that build it	is lost		
43	I		can teach ³³⁹	what were good to be done ^{203D}	[people] ¹⁴⁸
44	[You ^{170B}]		let	make ²⁰³ inci- sion for your love	us ¹⁵¹
45	You		be		
46	They		said	Men and breth- ren, what shall we do!	
47	They		went		

ANALYSIS—CONTINUED.

PREDICATE.			
ATT. TO OBJECT.	COMPLEMENT.	ADJUNCT TO PREDICATE.	
the—fair		but ³¹¹ (=except, Conjunction) the brave [men deserve the fair women].	34
the—fair		but ³¹² (=except, Preposition) the brave [men].	34
		there ^{256A} —but ³¹¹ (=except, Conjunction) [he existed who] exclaimed that it was all over with the army.	35
		there ^{256A} —but ³¹² (=except, Conjunction) [him who] exclaimed that it was all over with the army.	35
		there. ^{256A}	35
as much as he deserves [much reward]. ³⁰⁷			36
		yesterday—with a Frenchman, who told me, [that] in the narrow seas, that part the French and English there miscarried a vessel of our country richly fraught.	37
	<i>the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that ate the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.</i>		38
		how much rather than ³⁰⁷ silver [is to be chosen]? Or, how much rather than ³⁰⁷ [to get] silver [is to be chosen]?	39
		not, but ³¹¹ (=except, Conjunction) [he cometh] for to steal, and [for] to kill, and [for] to destroy. ^{203BH}	40
your		not—upon them—if riches increase.	41
		but ^{312NB} (=only)—except the Lord build the house.	42
I. twenty		easier (=more easily) than [I can] be one of the twenty to follow ^{203B} mine own teaching.	43
		to prove ^{203B} whose ⁸⁰ blood is reddest, his ⁸⁰ or mine. ⁸⁰	44
	forgetful to entertain ^{203D} strangers.	not.	45
		unto Peter and to the rest of the apostles.	46
		not—into the judgment hall—lest they should be defiled—but that they might eat the passover.	47

347. When a complex sentence [317] has been analysed, analysed in the same manner as an independent sentence. dinate clauses analysed.

348. ANALYSIS OF

	SUBJECT.	ATT. TO SUBJ.	PRED. VERB.	DIRECT OBJECT.	INDIRECT OBJ.
25	I		am married		
a.	which		is		
b.	life	itself	[is]		

a. is an adjectival clause in attribution to the noun 'wife;' and

	SUBJ.	ATT. TO SUBJECT.	PRED. VERB.	DIRECT OBJECT.
37	I		reasoned	
a.	who		told	[that], in the narrow seas that part the French and English, there miscarried a vessel of our country richly fraught. ¹⁵⁵ XI
b.	vessel	a—of our country—richly fraught	miscarried	
c.	that		part	[people]

a. is an adjectival clause in attribution to the noun 'Frenchman;' b. is a nounal clause in attribution

	SUBJECT.	ATT. TO SUBJECT.	PRED. VERB.	DIRECT OBJ.	INDIRECT OBJ.
42	Labour	their, that build it	is lost		
a.	that		build	it	
b.	Lord	the	build	house	

a. is an adjectival clause in attribution to the pronoun 'their;' b. is an

any subordinate clause [318] in it should afterwards be
Section 348 shows examples 25, 37, and 42, with the subor-

COMPLEX SENTENCES.

ATT. TO OBJECT.	COMPLEMENT.	ADJUNCT TO PREDICATE.	
		to a wife, which is as dear to me as life itself [is dear ³⁰⁷].	25
	<i>as dear as life itself</i> [is dear ³⁰⁷].	to me	a.
	[dear]		b.

b. is an adverbial clause modifying the adjective 'dear.'

IND. OBJ.	ATT. TO OBJECT.	COMP.	ADJUNCT TO PREDICATE.	
			yesterday—with a Frenchman, who told me, [that] in the narrow seas, that part the French and English, there miscarried a vessel of our country richly fraught.	37
me. ¹⁴⁸				a.
			there ¹⁷¹ —in the narrow seas that part the French and English.	b.
	the French and [the] English.			c.

clause standing as the direct object of the verb 'told;' and c. is an adjectival to the noun 'seas.'

ATT. TO OBJECT.	COMP.	ADJUNCT TO PREDICATE.	
		but ^{312NB} (=only)—except the Lord build the house	42
			a.
the			b.

adverbial clause modifying the force of the sentence 42. (Compare 268.)

THE COMPONENTS.

349. Having grammatically analysed the sentences taken as examples, we can now proceed to consider of what each separate component consists.

N.B.—In 350–355, the figures following the word “*see*” refer to the examples analysed in 346.

THE SUBJECT.

350. It has been shown in 117 that the subject may be either a noun or an equivalent to a noun; consequently the subject may be

- A. A noun. See 1, 5, 6, 7, &c.
- B. A pronoun. See 2, 3, 4, 11, 13, 14, &c.
- C. An infinitive; *To be* or not *to be*, that is the question.
- D. A participle; *Seeing* is believing.
- E. A nounal phrase.* See 39.
- F. A nounal clause. See 27, 31.

THE OBJECT.

351. It has been shown in 134 that the object may be either a noun or an equivalent to a noun; consequently the object [direct or indirect†] may be

- A. A noun. See 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, &c.
- B. A pronoun. See 3, 6, 8, 12, &c.
- C. An infinitive. See 3, 19.

* Nounal phrases usually begin with either an infinitive or a participle.
 Adjectival phrases usually begin with either a participle or a preposition.
 Adverbial phrases usually begin with a preposition; or else are of the construction explained in 209.

† The indirect factitive object may also be an adjective. See 6.

D. A **participle**; I dislike *laughing*, because it makes my sides ache.

E. A **nounal phrase**.* See 20.

F. A **nounal clause**. See 30, 46.

352. On comparing 350 with 351, it is plain that the subject and object are components of the same **kind**, though they stand in different **relations** to the predicate verb.

THE COMPLEMENT.

353. It has been shown in 122 that the complement of a copulative verb may be either (I.) a noun or an equivalent to a noun; or (II.) an adjective or an equivalent to an adjective.

Consequently the grammatical **complement** [343] may be

I. A. A **noun**. See 13, 24, 38.

B. A **pronoun**. See 21.

C. An **infinitive**; To see is *to believe*.

D. A **participle**; Seeing is *believing*.

E. A **nounal phrase**;* My chief aim is *to come fairly off from the great debts*. No chastening seemeth *to be joyous*.

F. A **nounal clause**; It is *because we have taken no bread*.

II. G. An **adjective**. See 5, 14, 17, 22, 27, &c.

H. An **adjectival phrase**;* She is *of wondrous virtues*.

I. An **adjectival clause**; He seemed *as though he had forgotten*.

* Nounal phrases usually begin with either an infinitive or a participle.

Adjectival phrases usually begin with either a participle or a preposition.

Adverbial phrases usually begin with a preposition; or else are of the construction explained in 209.

THE ATTRIBUTE.

354. It will be seen from 341 that an attribute to the subject, object, or noun-complement may be (I.) a **noun** [or an equivalent to a noun] in **apposition**; (II.) a noun or pronoun in the **possessive** case; or (III.) an **adjective** [or an equivalent to an adjective].

Consequently the **attribute** may be

- I. A. A **noun** in **apposition**; As my lord the *king* said.
- B. A **pronoun** in **apposition**. See 27, *it*.
- C. A **nounal phrase** in **apposition**; We have added this evil *to ask us a king*.
- D. A **nounal clause** in **apposition**; Herod added yet this above all, *that he shut up John in prison*.
- II. E. A **noun** in the **possessive** case; A *man's* pride shall bring him low.
- F. A **pronoun** in the **possessive** case; *His* hour is come.
- III. G. An **adjective**. See 5, *a continual—a contentious*.
- H. An **adjectival phrase**.* See 8, *of my destiny—of voluntary choosing*.
- I. An **adjectival clause**. See 13, *that blows nobody any good*: 32, *which one unworthier may attain*.

THE ADJUNCT.

355. It will be seen from 342 that an adjunct to the predicate may be an **adverb** [or an equivalent to an **adverb**].

Consequently the **adjunct** may be

- A. An **adverb**. See 7, 9, 19, &c.
- B. An **adverbial phrase**.* See 10, 11, 16, 32.
- C. An **adverbial clause**. See 34, 35, &c.

ANALYSIS OF PERIODS.

356. Two or more **independent** sentences [either simple or complex] united together form a **period**.†

Consequently in a period there will be at least **two** distinct and independent **assertions, questions, or wishes**.

357. To **analyse a period**, it should first be separated into the independent sentences of which it is composed, and then these independent sentences should be analysed after the manner shown in 346 and 348.

358. Clauses which are dependent upon the same word, and which are joined together by a conjunction [expressed or understood], are called **co-ordinate clauses**.

For examples see 359, I., II., and V. notes.

* See note *, section 350.

† What is here called a period is in many grammars called a compound sentence.

EXTRACTS FROM SHAKESPEARE'S "MERCHANT OF VENICE"
ANALYSED IN 359.

NOTE.—The words in **dark type** are parsed in 370.

I.

Then **let's say**, you are sad,
Because you are not merry: and 'twere **as easy**
For you to **laugh**, and leap, and say you are merry
Because you are not sad. Now, by two-headed Janus,
Nature **hath framed** strange **fellows** in her time:
Some that will evermore peep through their eyes,
And laugh, **like parrots**, **at** a bag-piper;
And other of **such vinegar** aspect,
That they 'll not show their teeth in way of smile,
Though Nestor **swear** the jest be laughable.

II.

There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do cream and mantle like a **standing** pond;
And do a wilful stillness* entertain
With purpose† to be dressed in an opinion
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit;
As who should say, "I am Sir Oracle,
And, when I ope my lips, let no dog bark!"

III.

I owe you much; and, like a wilful youth,
That which I owe is lost: but if you please
To shoot another arrow that self‡ way
Which you did shoot the first; I do not doubt,
As I will watch the aim, or§ to find both,
Or bring your latter hazard back again,
And thankfully rest debtor for the first.

* Wilful stillness = obstinate silence.

† With purpose = on purpose.

‡ Self way = same way.

§ Or . . . or = either . . . or.

IV.

You know me well ; and herein spend but time
To wind about my love with circumstance ;
And out of doubt,* you do me now more wrong,
In **making** question of my uttermost,
Than if you had made waste of all I have :
Then do but say to me what I should do,
That in your knowledge† **may** by me **be done**,
And I am prest‡ unto it : therefore speak.

V.

In terms of choice I am not solely led
By nice direction of a maiden's eyes :
Besides, the lottery of my destiny
Bars me the right of voluntary choosing :
But, if my father had not scanted me,
And hedged me by his wit, to yield myself
His wife, who wins me by that means I told you,
Yourself, renowned prince, then stood as fair,
As any comer I have looked on yet,
For my affection.

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNS USED IN 359.

- I.-VIII. The same signs are used as in 346. See page 107.
IX. The independent sentences of a paragraph are separated by double lines.
X. Independent sentences have a capital letter before them ; subordinate clauses have a Roman numeral.

* Out-of doubt = without doubt.

† In your knowledge = in your opinion.

‡ Prest unto = ready for.

359. ANALYSIS OF

	SUBJECT.	ATT. TO SUBJ.	PRED. VERB.	DIRECT OBJECT.	IND. OBJ.
A.	[You] ^{170B}		let	say ²⁰³ you are sad, because you are not merry.	us. ¹⁵¹
i.	You		are		
ii.	You		are		
B.	To laugh, and [to] leap, and [to] say you are merry because you are not sad.	it ¹⁵⁵ XII	were		
i.	You		are		
ii.	You		are		
C.	Nature		hath framed	fellows	
D.	[Nature]		[hath framed]	[fellows]	
i.	That ⁷⁰		will peep		
ii.	[That]		[will] laugh		
E.	[Nature]		[hath formed]	[fellows]	
i.	They		will show	teeth	
ii.	Nestor		swear	[that] the jest be laughable.	
iii.	Jest	the	be		

In A, i. is a nounal clause standing as the object of the verb 'say;' and ii. is an adverbial clause joined to the verb 'are.'

In B, i. is a nounal clause standing as the object of the verb 'say;' and ii. is an adverbial clause joined to the verb 'are.'

N.B.—In the above there are five

EXTRACT No. I. (PAGE 120.)

ATTRIBUTE TO OBJECT.	COMP.	ADJUNCT TO PREDICATE.	
		then.	A.
	sad	because you are not merry.	i.
	merry	not.	ii.
	as easy.	for you. ²⁰⁶	B.
	merry	because you are not sad.	i.
	sad	not.	ii.
strange		by two-headed Janus—in her time.	C.
some—that will evermore peep through their eyes, and laugh like parrots at a bag-piper.			D.
		evermore—through their eyes.	i.
		like parrots ²⁷⁵ —at a bag-piper.	ii.
other—of such vinegar aspect, that they'll not show their teeth in way of smile, though Nestor swear the jest be laughable.			E.
their		not—in way of smile—though Nestor swear the jest be laughable.	i.
			ii.
	laughable.		iii.

In D, i. and ii. are co-ordinate adjectival clauses [see 358] in attribution to the noun '*fellows*.'

In E, i. is an adverbial clause joined to the adverb '*such*;' ii. is an adverbial clause joined to the verb '*will show*;' iii. is a nounal clause standing as the object of the verb '*swear*.'

distinct assertions. Compare 356.

359. ANALYSIS OF

	SUBJECT.	ATTRIBUTE TO SUBJECT.	PRED. VERB.	DIRECT OBJECT.
A.	Sort	a—of men, whose visages do cream and mantlelike a standing pond, and do a wilful stillness entertain, with purpose to be dressed in an opinion of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit; as who should say, “I am Sir Oracle, and, when I ope my lips, let no dog bark.”	are ²¹³	
i.	visages	whose	do cream	
ii.	[visages]	[whose]	[do] mantle	
iii.	[who]		do entertain	stillness
iv.	[they]	who should say, “I am Sir Oracle, and, when I ope my lips, let no dog bark.”	[1. entertain] [2. are dressed]	[stillness]
v.	who		should say	I am Sir Oracle, and, when I ope my lips, let no dog bark.
vi.	I		am	
vii.	[You] ^{170B}		let	bark ^{151 203}
viii.	I		ope	lips

i., ii., and iii. are co-ordinate [358] adjectival clauses in attribution to the noun supplied are ‘*they entertain a wilful stillness*’ or ‘*they are dressed*,’ iv. is an *dressed*’ [180]; v. is an adjectival clause in attribution to the pronoun ‘*they*’ under-verb ‘*should say*,’ viii. is an adverbial clause joined to the verb ‘*let*.’

N.B.—From this analysis it is plain that extract II., in spite of its length, consists one assertion; viz. ‘*There are a sort of*

EXTRACT No. II. (PAGE 120.)

IND. OBJ.	ATT. TO OBJ.	COMP.	ADJUNCT TO PREDICATE.	
			there. ^{256 A}	A.
			like ²⁷⁵ a standing pond.	i.
			[like ²⁷⁵ a standing pond].	ii.
	a—wilful		with purpose to be dressed ^{203B} in an opinion of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit; as [1. they entertain a wilful stillness, or 2. they are dressed] who should say, "I am Sir Oracle, and, when I ope my lips, let no dog bark."	iii.
	a—[wilful]			iv.
				v.
		Sir Oracle.		vi.
dog	no		when I ope my lips.	vii.
	my		when.	viii.

'men;' iv. is a contracted clause [330] in which it is doubtful whether the words to be adverbial clause joined either to the verb '*do entertain*' or to the infinitive '*to be* stood; vi. and vii. are co-ordinate [358] nounal clauses standing as the object of the

of only one sentence [314], though it contains several clauses [318]: there is only *men possessing certain peculiarities.*'

359. ANALYSIS OF

	SUBJECT.	ATT. TO SUBJ.	PRED. VERB.	DIRECT OBJECT.
A.	I		owe	[goods] ¹⁴⁷
B.	[Thing]	that—which I owe	is lost	
i.	I		owe	which ¹⁴⁷
C.	I		do doubt	or to find ³⁴⁴ both, or [to] bring your latter hazard back again, and thank- fully [to] rest debtor ¹⁴² for the first [hazard].
i.	You		please (=choose)	to shoot another arrow [in] that self way [in which] you did shoot the first.
ii.	You		did shoot	[arrow]
iii.	I		will watch	aim

In B, i. is an adjectival clause in attribution to the noun '*thing*' understood.

EXTRACT No. III. (PAGE 120.)

IND. OBJ.	ATT. TO OBJ.	COMP.	ADJUNCT TO PREDICATE.	
you ¹⁴⁷	D. much			A.
			like ²⁷⁵ a wilful youth.	B.
[you] ¹⁴⁷				i.
			if you please to shoot another arrow that self way which you did shoot the first—not—as I will watch the aim.	C.
				i.
	the—first		[in which.]	ii.
	the			iii.

In C, i. and iii. are adverbial clauses joined to the verb '*do doubt*'. ii. is an adjectival clause in attribution to the noun '*way*.'

359. ANALYSIS OF

	SUBJECT.	ATT. TO SUBJ.	PRED. VERB.	DIRECT OBJECT.
A.	You		know	me
B.	[You]		spend	time
C.	You		do	wrong
i.	[You]		[would have done]	[wrong]
ii.	You		had made	waste
iii.	I		have	[which.]
D.	[You] ^{170B}		do say	what ⁶⁷ I should do,† that in your knowledge may by me be done
i.	I		should do ²⁵⁸	what ⁶⁷
ii.	That		may ^{263A} be done ¹²⁶	
E.	I		am	
F.	[You] ^{170B}		speak	

In C, i. is an adverbial clause joined to the adjective 'more;' ii. is an adverbial clause joined to the verb 'would have done' understood; and iii. is an adjectival clause in attribution to the noun 'goods' understood.

† 'What I should do' is an indirect question.

EXTRACT No. IV. (PAGE 121.)

IND. OBJ.	ATTRIBUTE TO OBJECT.	COMP.	ADJUNCT TO PREDICATE.	
			well.	A.
			herein ²⁷² —but ³¹² NB—[in*] to wind about my love with circumstance.	B.
me	D. more than [you would have done me wrong ³⁰⁷], if you had made waste of all I have		out of doubt—now—in ma- king ²⁰⁹ question ¹⁷⁹ of my uttermost.	C.
[me]			if you had made waste of all I have.	i.
			of all [goods which] I have.	ii.
				iii.
			then—but ³¹² NB—to me.	D.
	that in your knowledge may by me be done			i.
			in your knowledge—by me.	ii.
		prest ¹⁰⁵ un- to it	(unto it).	E.
			therefore (Adverb = for this reason).	F.

In D, i. is a nounal clause forming the object of the verb 'do say;' ii. is an adjectival clause in attribution to the interrogative pronoun 'what.'

* Poetic licence admits of this construction; but in prose 'in winding about' would be used. See 203G, 209.

359. ANALYSIS OF

	SUBJECT.	ATT. TO SUBJECT.	PRED. VERB.	DIR. OBJ.	IND. OBJ.
A.	I		am led		
B.	Lottery	the—of my destiny	bars	right	me ¹⁴⁷
C.	Yourself	renowned prince	stood * ¹⁴²		
i.	Comer	any—[whom] I have looked on yet	[stood *] ¹⁴²		
ii.	I		have looked on ²⁹⁰	[whom]	
iii.	Father	my	had scanted	me	
iv.	[Father]	[my]	[had] hedged	me	
v.	Who		wins	me	
vi.	I		told	[which]	you

In C, i. is an adverbial clause joined to the adverb 'as;' ii. is an adjectival clauses; v. is an adjectival clause in attribution to the pronoun 'his;' and vi. is an

* 'Stood' is subjunctive used with the

EXTRACT No. V. (PAGE 121.)

ATT. TO OBJ.	COMPLEMENT.	ADJUNCT TO PREDICATE.	
		in terms of choice—not solely—by nice direction of a maiden's eyes.	A.
D. the—of vol- untary choos- ing			B.
	as fair for my affection as any comer [whom] I have looked on yet [stood* fair for my affection] ³⁰⁷	if my father had not scanted me, and [if my father had not] hedged me by his wit to yield myself his wife, who wins me by that means I told you—then.	C.
	[fair for my affection]		i.
		yet.	ii.
		not.	iii.
		[not]—by his wit—to yield ^{203 B} my- self his wife, ¹⁵⁰ who wins me by that means I told you.	iv.
		by that means [which] I told you.	v.
			vi.

clause in attribution to the noun ‘comer;’ iii. and iv. are co-ordinate [358] adverbial
adjectival clause in attribution to the noun ‘means.’

force of a conditional = ‘would stand.’

PARSING.

The construction of a sentence may be still further explained by **parsing** each of the words of which it is composed.

360. To **parse** a word is (I.) to show what **part of speech** it is [5]; (II.) to declare concerning the word such of the following particulars as are applicable, viz. its **number, person, gender, case, degree, voice, mood, and tense**; and (III.) to explain in what **grammatical relation** it stands towards certain other words in the sentence.

N.B.—The particulars required to be given in each part of speech are shown in 361.

N.B.—Sections 362–369 are tables which will prove of great assistance in parsing.

N.B.—Section 370 gives the parsing of those words which are printed in **dark type** in the examples for analysis on pages 120 and 121.

The following abbreviations are used in 370 :

N.	= number	ft.	= first
P.	= person	sec.	= second
G.	= gender	th.	= third
C.	= case	mas.	= masculine
D.	= degree	fem.	= feminine
V.	= voice	neu.	= neuter
M.	= mood	nom.	= nominative
T.	= tense	obj.	= objective
sing.	= singular	poss.	= possessive
pl.	= plural	posit.	= positive

comp.	= comparative	subord.	= subordinative
sup.	= superlative	trans.	= transitive facient
act.	= active	intrans.	= intransitive fa-
pas.	= passive		cient
com.	= common	cop.	= copulative
pr.	= proper	attr.	= attributive
per.	= personal	prog.	= progressive form
rel.	= relative	indic.	= indicative
int.	= interrogative	cond.	= conditional
qual.	= qualitative	subj.	= subjunctive
cond.	= conditional	imp.	= imperative
ord.	= ordinal	pres.	= present
dem.	= demonstrative	impt.	= imperfect
dis.	= distributive	perf.	= perfect
quan.	= quantitative	plup.	= pluperfect
def. nul.	= definite nu-	fut. s.	= future simple
	meral	fut. p.	= future perfect
ind. nul.	= indefinite nu-	pp.	= principal parts
	meral	reg.	= regular
co-ord.	= co-ordinative	irreg.	= irregular

361. PARSING TABLE.

NOTE.—The figures refer to the sections.

NOUN . . . **Kind**, 362; **number**, 19; **person**, 27; **gender**, 31; **case**, 39; the reason why the particular case is used, 77-81.

PRONOUN . . **Kind**, 363; **number**, 19; **person**, 27; **gender**, 31; the reason why the particular number, person, and gender are used, 53 and 66; **case**, 39; the reason why the particular case is used, 77-81.

ADJECTIVE . . **Kind**, 364; **degree**, 107; in attribution to "——."

VERB . . . **Kind**, 365; **voice**, 130; **mood**, 157; the reason why the particular mood is used, 161-166; **tense**, 182; the reason why the particular tense is used, 183-197; **number** and **person**, 211; the reason why the particular number and person are used, 212-217; principal parts, 242; conjugation, 240 note †.

INFINITIVE of the verb "——;" **voice**, 130; **tense**, 198;

Either (I.) used as a **noun**, 174, in the —— case, 203 A-G; reason why a noun similarly placed would be in that case, 77-81; principal parts, 242; conjugation, 240 note †.

Or (II.) **dependent** upon the attributive verb "——," 126; principal parts, 242; conjugation, 240 note †.

PARTICIPLE [which? 199] of the verb "——;"

Either (I.) used as an **adjective**, 175A, in attribution to "——;" principal parts, 242; conjugation, 240 note †.

Or (II.) used as a **noun**, 175B, in the —— case, 39; reason why a noun similarly placed would be in that case, 77-81; principal parts, 242; conjugation, 240 note †.

ADVERB . . . **Kind**, 366; **degree**, 280; joined to "——," 268.

PREPOSITION . Governing "——," 282; and joining it to "——," 284.

CONJUNCTION . **Kind**, 367; joining together "——" and "——."

INTERJECTION . 301.

TABLES.

NOTE.—The figures following the definitions refer to the sections.

362. NOUNS.

1. COMMON.—Given to *every one* of those things which in certain respects *resemble* each other, 15.

2. PROPER.—Given arbitrarily to one or more *particular* things, 16.

363. PRONOUNS.

1. PERSONAL.—*Simply* supplying the place of a noun, 49.

2. RELATIVE.—Supplying the place of a noun, and *joining sentences*, 50.

3. INTERROGATIVE.—Supplying the place of a noun, and *making a sentence interrogative*, 51.

364. ADJECTIVES.

DESCRIPTIVE . { 1. **Qualitative**, expressing *qualities*, 87.
2. **Conditional**, expressing *conditions*, 88.

DISTINCTIVE . { 3. **Ordinal**, showing *in what order*, 90.
4. **Demonstrative**, *simply* pointing out, 91.
5. **Distributive**, pointing out *one at a time*, 92.
6. **Proper**, derived from *proper nouns*, 93.

QUANTITATIVE. 7. Determining *quantity*, 94.

NUMERAL . { 8. **Definite**, showing *how many exactly*, 96.
9. **Indefinite**, showing *how many*, but *not exactly*, 97.

365. VERBS.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---|
| FACIENT . | { | 1. Transitive , expressing action which
<i>goes beyond</i> the doer, 128. |
| | { | 2. Intransitive , expressing action which
<i>does not go beyond</i> the doer, 129. |
| COPULATIVE . | { | 3. <i>Joining together</i> a subject and a com-
plement, 121. |
| ATTRIBUTIVE | { | 4. <i>Showing the condition</i> in which a thing
stands with regard to an action or
state, 124. |

366. ADVERBS. 270.

1. Of MANNER, showing 'how?' (with verbs).
2. Of DEGREE, showing 'how?' (with adjectives or adverbs).
3. Of TIME, showing 'when?'
4. Of PLACE, showing 'where?' 'whither?' or 'whence?'
5. Of REPETITION, showing 'how many times?'
6. Of CAUSE, showing 'why?'
7. Of MODIFICATION, **modifying** the force of a clause.

367. CONJUNCTIONS.

1. CO-ORDINATIVE, joining together words, phrases, independent clauses, or co-ordinate clauses, 296.
2. SUBORDINATIVE, joining a subordinate clause to the superior clause, 297 and 321.

368.

NUMBERS are singular and plural.

PERSONS are first, second, and third.

GENDERS are masculine, feminine, neuter (and common).

CASES are nominative, objective, and possessive.

DEGREES are positive, comparative, and superlative.

VOICES are active and passive.

MOODS are indicative, conditional, subjunctive, and imperative.

TENSES are present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, future simple, and future perfect.

369.

NOUNS and PRONOUNS have number, person, gender, and case.

ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS have degrees of comparison.

VERBS have voice, mood, tense, number, and person.

370. PARSING.

N.B.—The words are in dark type on pages 120 and 121.

Let.—VERB, trans., v. act., M. imp. (a wish is expressed, 166), T. pres. (occurring during a period of time regarded as present, 183), N. pl., P. sec. (to agree with subject '*you*' understood, 212); pp. *let*, defective, 241.

Us.—PRONOUN, per., N. pl., P. ft., G. com. (it refers to the speaker and other persons also), C. obj. (indirect object of '*let*,' 151).

Say.—INFINITIVE of verb, v. act., T. pres., used as a noun, 174, in the objective case (direct object of verb '*let*,' 151); pp. *say*, *said*, *said*; irreg. weak, 240 note †.

Are.—VERB, cop., M. ind. (an absolute assertion is made, 161), T. pres. (condition existing during a period of time regarded as present, 183, N.B.), N. pl., P. sec. (to agree with subject '*you*,' 212); pp. *am*, *was*, *been* [Infin. *be*]; irregular—tenses not all formed from same root.

Because.—CONJUNCTION, **subordinative**, joining subordinate clause "*You are not merry*" to superior clause "*You are sad.*"

As.*—ADVERB, of **degree**, joined to the adjective '*easy.*'

Easy.—ADJECTIVE, **qual.**, **D. posit.**, in attribution to the infinitives '*to laugh and leap and say,*' or to the pronoun '*it,*' which are in apposition, 155 XII, and 80.

Laugh.—INFINITIVE of verb, **v. act.**, **T. pres.**, used as a **noun** in the **nom.** case (one of three infinitives which together form the subject of the verb '*were,*' 203A); **pp.** *laugh, laughed, laughed*; **regular.**

Hath framed.—VERB, **trans.**, **v. act.**, **M. ind.** (an absolute assertion is made, 161), **T. perf.** (action finished by present time, 183), **N. sing.**, **P. th.** (to agree with subject '*nature,*' 212); **pp.** *frame, framed, framed*; **regular.**

Fellows.—NOUN, **com.**, **N. pl.**, **P. th.**, **G. com.**, **C. obj.** (object of verb '*hath framed,*' 78A).

Her.—PRONOUN, **per.**, **N. sing.**, **P. th.**, **G. fem.** (to agree with antecedent '*nature,*' which by poetic licence is regarded as feminine, 34 note *), **C. poss.** (denoting possession, dependent on '*time,*' 79B).

Some.—ADJECTIVE, **ind. nul.**, in attribution to '*fellows*' understood. This word would by some be called a **pronoun**, 104.

Like.—ADVERB, of **manner**, joined to the verb '*will peep.*'

Parrots.—NOUN, **com.**, **N. pl.**, **P. th.**, **G. com.**, **C. obj.** (governed by the preposition '*to*' understood after '*like,*' 78B, and 275).

At.—PREPOSITION, governing '*bag-piper,*' and joining it to the verb '*[will] laugh,*' 284c. This word would by some be regarded as making a part of the verb '*[will] laugh at,*' 288.

Such.—ADVERB, of **degree**, joined to the adjective '*vinegar.*'

Vinegar.—ADJECTIVE, 101, **qual.**, **D. posit.**, in attribution to the noun '*aspect.*'

Swear.—VERB, **trans.**, **v. act.**, **M. subj.** (uncertainty is expressed, 163), **T. pres.** (occurrence simply uncertain during a period of time regarded as future, 195A), **N. sing.**, **P. th.** (to agree with subject '*Nestor,*' 212); **pp.** *swear, swore* or *sware, sworn*; **strong.**

* As = equally.

Standing.—PARTICIPLE **present** of verb, used as an **adjective** [175A, and 208] in attribution to the noun '*pond*;' **pp.** *stand, stood, stood*; **strong**.

Making.—PARTICIPLE **present** of verb, used as a **noun** [175 B, and 209] in the **objective** case governed by the preposition '*in*,' 78B; **pp.** *make, made, made*; **irregular weak**.

May.—VERB, **attributive**, **M. ind.** (an absolute assertion is made, 161), **T. pres.** (condition existing in a period of time regarded as present, 183, N.B.), **N. sing.**, **P. th.** (to agree with subject '*that*,' 212); **pp.** *may, might*; **irregular weak, and defective**.

Be done.—INFINITIVE of verb, **V. pas.**, **T. pres.**, joined to the attributive verb '*may*,' 126. The '*to*' is omitted, 203; **pp.** *do, did, done*; **strong**, 243.

CHAPTER IV.

ORIGIN OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

371. The country now called England was in ancient times peopled by an uncivilized Keltic (or Celtic) race, usually called the "Ancient Britons."

372. From A.D. 43 to A.D. 410 England formed a portion of the Roman Empire: that is to say, the Ancient Britons were obliged to acknowledge the Emperor of Rome as their sovereign; they paid taxes to him, and had garrisons of Roman soldiers stationed in forts and fortified camps in various parts of the country.

373. The Romans, however, taught the Ancient Britons several useful arts: and as the former people spoke the Latin language, the Ancient Britons learned from them various Latin words, principally relating to military affairs, building, &c. Some of these words remain in modern English, though in their sound and spelling they have lost the characteristics of Latin words; thus *wall*, *street*, and *chester** or *caster*, are the English forms of the Latin *vallum*, *strata*, and *castra*.

374. In the year A.D. 410, the Romans withdrew their troops from Britain; and the language spoken in England

* 'Chester' or 'caster' is seen in many proper nouns, as *Lancaster*, *Chester*, &c.: which towns were at one time fortified camps of the Romans.

after their departure was Ancient British, or Keltic, with here and there a word of Latin origin.

375. In the year A.D. 449, a body of men from the southern shores of the Baltic Sea invaded that part of England now called Kent; and finding the country pleasant to live in, they took up permanent quarters there. They were followed from time to time by numerous other bodies of their countrymen; who came in such numbers, that those of the Ancient Britons who were not killed in defending their native land, were driven completely out of the country, and either took refuge in the mountainous parts of Wales, or crossed the sea to France.

376. These invaders are commonly known as the Anglo-Saxons, and their conquest of the country occupied about a century.

377. Thus after A.D. 550, the language spoken in England was Anglo-Saxon, with here and there a word learned by the invaders from the native Keltic inhabitants. The borrowed words were for the most part names of places and natural features, such as mountains, rivers, &c.: but in some instances they were Latin words derived, as was related in 373, from the Romans. Omitting proper nouns, the Keltic words still retained in English are probably somewhat less than a hundred in number.

378. The Anglo-Saxons, when they settled in England, were pagans; but, in A.D. 596, some Christian missionaries came from Rome to teach them; and, in the course of a few years, most of the inhabitants, in name at all events, embraced Christianity. Now the earliest Christians spoke Greek, and the New Testament was originally written in that language; and consequently many words of Greek origin referring to religious matters passed into common

use among Christians of all nations: and as these missionaries spoke Latin, they introduced into England many religious terms either truly Latin, or borrowed by the Latin from the Greek: there were also a few words introduced by them connected with other matters.

379. But when words are adopted from one language into another, they are generally "assimilated," i.e. made to resemble, in sound and spelling, the language into which they are introduced: thus *Christian*, *church*, *bishop*, *priest*, *deacon*, and *monk* are the English forms of the Latin *Christianus*, *ecclesia*, *episcopus*, *presbyter*, *diaconus*, and *monachus*; and these are the Latin forms of the Greek words *Christianos*, *ekklesia*, *episkopos*, *presbuteros*, *diakonos*, and *monachos*: similarly *minister*, *preach*, *butter*, *cheese*, and *pepper* are English forms of the Latin *minister*, *prædicare*, *butyrum*,* *caseum*, and *piper*.*

380. But after the Anglo-Saxons had finally dispossessed the Keltic people, they were themselves subjected to frequent invasions of the Danes, who came from the northern shores of the Baltic Sea. These Danes obtained permanent settlements on the east coast of England, and, since in race and language they greatly resembled the Anglo-Saxons, they gradually intermingled with them. A few new words, however, introduced by the Danes still remain in the English language; they are about as numerous as the Keltic words.

381. After this no event occurred to exercise great influence upon the language until A.D. 1066. Thus from A.D. 550 to A.D. 1066 the language spoken in England was Anglo-Saxon, with a few Keltic and Danish words,

* '*Butyrum*' and '*piper*' are respectively Scythian and Indian words adopted into Latin.

and also some Latin words learned from the Roman missionaries, and a few other Latin words obtained through the Ancient Britons as related in 377.

382. In A.D. 1066 the Normans under William the Conqueror landed at Hastings, and defeated the Anglo-Saxons under Harold; and in the course of a short time completely subjugated the country.

383. Before the Norman Conquest, as this event is called, the Anglo-Saxons may be said to have been divided into three classes, the nobles, the freemen or commons, and the serfs or slaves: the last being about two-thirds of the entire population. And when the Normans had obtained complete possession of the country, the Anglo-Saxon nobles were for the most part deprived of their lands, which, together with the serfs upon them, became the property of the Normans. Some few of the Anglo-Saxons, by a timely submission to the invaders, were permitted to retain their estates; and, for the most part, adopted Norman customs, and learned the Norman tongue.

384. The language of the Normans resembled modern French, and is called Norman-French: like most of the languages of southern Europe, it is to a considerable extent derived from the Latin.

385. Thus after A.D. 1066, in England the upper classes spoke Norman-French, and the common people Anglo-Saxon. In the royal household, in the universities, and the law courts, Norman-French alone was heard; and every one who did not wish to be regarded as belonging to the "lower orders," as far as he was able, spoke this language.

386. But as it was absolutely necessary that master and servant should be able to understand one another, each

gradually learned expressions belonging to the language of the other, and thus they conversed in a mixed tongue known as “*lingua Franca*.”

387. In course of time, however, many persons of Anglo-Saxon race obtained positions of eminence in church and state: for example, the queen of Henry I. was an Anglo-Saxon lady; and Thomas-à-Becket, who belonged to the same race, became Archbishop of Canterbury: thus it gradually ceased to be regarded as a disgrace to speak the Anglo-Saxon tongue.

388. Moreover the Saxons far outnumbered the Normans in England; and again the wars, in which this country was soon after engaged with France, caused the Normans and Saxons to forget their hostility to each other, in order to unite against the common foe: and French being the language of the enemy, the favour towards that language gradually gave place to a preference for the Saxon tongue: and thus by the reign of King John, the use of Norman-French had died out; and one language only was spoken in this country, viz. Anglo-Saxon, enriched however by a very large number of words borrowed from the Norman-French, and some others derived from the sources referred to in 381. And this is the language we now call English. The word ‘English’ is a modified form of ‘Angle;’ and many writers prefer to speak of the language spoken by the first Anglo-Saxon invaders as ‘English.’

389. It should, however, be remarked that from before the Norman Conquest to the present day, learned men have generally been conversant with Latin and Greek; and in their writings they have constantly introduced Latin and Greek words, or words derived from those lan-

guages : and such words have in time passed into common use. And whenever a word has been required to denote some fresh invention or discovery, men usually borrow from one or other of these two languages ; e.g. *locomotive*, *perambulator*, *telegraph*, *telephone*, *microscope*, *bicycle*, &c.

390. Since the Norman Conquest no important event has happened materially to influence the language ; and thus we may say, that from A.D. 550 to the present day (with the exception of that period when Norman-French was spoken by the upper classes) one and the same language has all along been spoken in England, viz. Anglo-Saxon or English ; but the vocabulary has from time to time been enlarged by the addition of Keltic, Latin, Danish, and Norman-French words ; while, on the other hand, many Anglo-Saxon words have fallen into disuse.

391. If however we compare the language spoken before the Norman Conquest with modern English, we shall find other changes beside the introduction of new words.

392. In the early period the verb was conjugated by means of inflexions [1 note *] where we now employ auxiliaries [115B] ; and the nouns, pronouns, and adjectives had five cases, which were distinguished from each other by inflexions. [For an example see 422.] But in process of time the inflexions were lost, and their place supplied by auxiliaries and prepositions, just as in modern English we often supply the place of the 's (which is the inflexion for the possessive case) by the use of the preposition 'of ;' thus we can say 'the poems of *Longfellow*' instead of *Longfellow's* poems.' In the same manner we can substitute the auxiliary 'did' for the inflexion 'ed ;' thus 'the dog *did bark*' is equivalent to 'the dog *barked*.'

393. But, just as a garment which had been dyed,

turned, and retrimmed would nevertheless remain the same garment: so modern English, though it has gone through many changes, is the same language as that spoken by King Harold, or even by Hengist, the leader of the first band of Anglo-Saxon invaders.

394. Consequently we may say, that from the time of the Anglo-Saxon invasion to the present day, English has been spoken in England, though the English of Hengist differs very greatly from that of Queen Victoria.

WORDS OF LATIN ORIGIN.

395. On referring to 377, 378, 384, and 389, it will be seen that words of **Latin** origin have, under different circumstances, been introduced into our language during **four distinct periods**.

I. Those words which were introduced during the **first period** have lost all the Latin characteristics of sound and spelling, and have been made to resemble true English words; see the examples in 373.

II. Also the words introduced during the **second period** have been similarly assimilated; see the examples in 379.

III. But the Latin words of the **third period** have come to us through the Norman-French, and consequently had already been assimilated to that language; and on their adoption into English were again assimilated from the French to the English.*

* Similarly the Greek words of 379 have been twice assimilated; foreign words, however, do not always have a foreign sound or appearance, and consequently many words pass from one language to another with little or no change; as, Latin and English—*minister*: also Greek—*Christianos*, Latin—*Christianus*, English—*Christian*.

Thus *fashion*, *beef*, *hour*, *chamber*, *splendour*, *flower*, *frail*, *amiable*, and *desire* are English forms of *façon*, *bœuf*, *heure*, *chambre*, *splendeur*, *fleur*, *fragile*, *aimable*, and *désirer*, which are French forms of the Latin *factionis*,* *bovis*,* *hora*, *camera*, *splendor*, *floris*,* *fragilis*, *amabilis*, and *desidero*.

IV. The Latin words of the **fourth period**, however, having been introduced by scholars straight from the Latin, have been suffered to retain, as far as possible, the characteristics of Latin words.

Thus *pastor*, *languor*, *genius*, &c., are the same in both languages; and *compel*, *consort*, *connect*, *pause*, &c., are English forms of the Latin *compello*, *consortis*,* *connecto*, *pausa*, &c.

As might naturally be expected, those words which have been introduced straight from any other language usually retain more of their native characteristics, than those do which have passed through some third language.

Thus *pauper*, *fact*, and *potion*, which have come direct from the Latin, more nearly resemble the Latin words *pauper*, *factum*, and *potionis*,* than do *poor*, *feat*, and *poison*, which have come into the language from the same source, but through the French forms *pauvre*, *fait*, and *poison*.

Generally speaking also words introduced from a foreign tongue at a later date have undergone less change than those introduced at an earlier period. Compare *episcopal* and *bishop* (from *episcopus*), *fragile* and *frail* (from *fragilis*), *monastery* and *minster* (from *monasterium*), *presbyter* and *priest* (from *presbuteros*).

* Genitives of *factio*, *bos*, *flos*, *consors*, and *potio*.

CHAPTER V.

WORD-MAKING AND DERIVATION.

396. The formation of one word from another is called **word-making**, or **word-building**; and the tracing of a word to its origin is called **derivation**.

397. A word, or part of a word, which cannot be traced to any earlier source is called a **root**.

398. It has been already shown that the vocabulary of a language is frequently enlarged by the introduction of words from foreign sources. But additional words may also be obtained by making changes in words already in use in a language, and employing the new words thus produced, to express ideas resembling those conveyed by the original words.

Thus from '*dig*' are formed *digger*, *digging*, *diggings*, *ditch*, *ditcher*, and *ditching*; similarly from '*slave*' are formed *slaver*, *slavish*, *slavery*, *enslave*, and *enslaving*: from '*true*' come *truth*, *truism*, *truly*, *truthful*, *truthfulness*, *untrue*, *untruth*, *untruly*, *untruthful*, *untruthfulness*, *troth*, and *betroth*; and from '*dear*' come *dearly*, *dearness*, *endear*, *endearing*, *endearment*, and *darling*.

399. New words are formed from those already in use

I. By **vowel changes** ;

Truth, *troth*; *lie*, *lay*; *rise*, *raise*; *full*, *fill*; *fly*, *flee*; *proud*, *pride*; *fall*, *fell*; *sit*, *set*, *seat*; *bind*, *bond*; *sing*, *song*; *sell*, *sale*; *tell*, *tale*.

II. By consonant changes ;

Stick, stitch ; dig, ditch.

III. By vowel and consonant changes ;

Believe, believ ; use,* use ; grass,* graze ; seek, search ; bequeath, bequest.*

IV. By adding prefixes or suffixes.

For examples see 407-418.

400. A **prefix** is a sound, or a letter or collection of letters, added at the **beginning** of a word.

A **suffix** (or **postfix**) is a sound, or a letter or collection of letters, added at the **end** of a word.

That portion of a word to which a prefix, or a suffix, or both, are added is called a **stem**.

A sound or letter is frequently introduced between a stem and the prefix or suffix.

EXPLANATION.—In the words ‘*enslaving*’ and ‘*untruthful*,’ *en* and *un* are prefixes, *ing* and *ful* are suffixes, and *slav* and *truth* are the stems. Again in the words ‘*digger*’ and ‘*sedition*,’ *se* is a prefix, *er* and *ion* are suffixes, *dig* and *it* are stems, and *g* and *d* are letters introduced between the stem and the prefix or suffix.

401. Each language has its own peculiar prefixes and suffixes ; but not unfrequently a prefix or suffix belonging to one language is added to a stem belonging to another language.

Thus in ‘*falsehood*,’ ‘*useless*,’ and ‘*unjust*,’ the stems *false*, *use*, and *just* are Latin, and the suffixes *hood* and *less*, together with the prefix *un*, are English.

402. A word the several parts of which do not all belong to the same language is called a **hybrid**.

* The vowels in these examples are changed in *sound*, though the written characters remain the same.

403. Words formed by the union of two or more distinct words are called **compounds** ;

Hearth-rug, coal-scuttle, horse-artillery-man, wall-fruit-tree.

404. All prefixes were originally distinct words, so also are many suffixes ; but words are not usually called **compounds**, unless they are composed of two or more distinct words not used as (prefixes* or) suffixes.

405. Words composed of a stem and (a prefix* or) a suffix are called **derivatives**.

406. Suffixes which have passed from one language to another have frequently been more or less assimilated (see 379) ; thus the Latin suffix '*or*' has passed into use in French under the form '*eur* ;' and from the French it has been received into English, but changed into '*our*.' Again the same suffix '*or*' has also been borrowed into English straight from the Latin : thus to some stems we add '*our*,' as *favour* ; and to others '*or*,' as *stupor* ; and to others we add either, as *color* or *colour*.

SUFFIXES OF ENGLISH ORIGIN.

407. USED TO FORM NOUNS.

I. Denoting the **agent** ; **er**, **ar**, **or** or **or** ; **en** (fem.), and **ster** (generally, but not always fem.) ;

Doer, liar, sailor, vixen, spinster, punster.

II. Forming **abstract** nouns from verbs or adjectives ; **dom**, **hood** or **head**, **ing**, **ness**, **red**, **ship**, and **t** or **th** ;

Freedom, manhood, godhead, reading, goodness, hatred, friendship, height, strength, truth.

III. Forming **diminutives** ; **en**, **ing**, **ling**, **kin**, **ock**, and **y** or **ie** ;

Maiden, kitten (from cat), whiting, codling, darling, lambkin, hillock, daddy, baby, lassie, Nellie, Willie.

* Many grammarians would prefer to omit the words in brackets.

408. USED TO FORM ADJECTIVES.

ed (suffix of past participle) = *like* or *having*;

Spotted, three-cornered.

en (suffix of past participle) = *made of* or *like*;

Golden, silken, flaxen.

ern = *towards*;

Northern, southern.

ful = *full of*;

Slothful, thoughtful.

ish = *resembling*;

Childish, foolish, Romish.

ly or **like** = *like*;

Goodly, warlike.

less = *without*;

Thoughtless, speechless.

some = *full of*;

Frolicsome, winsome.

ward = *directed towards*;

Southward, rereward, backward, froward, untoward.

y = *pertaining to*;

Mighty, lengthy, flighty, dreamy.

fold (= *times*), **teen** and **ty** (= *ten*), and **th** (showing *order*) are added to cardinal numbers;

Fourfold, fourteen, forty, fourth.

409. USED TO FORM ADVERBS.

ly (generally to form adverbs from adjectives);

Wisely, truly, only.

long, **way**, **ways**, and **wise** (showing *manner*);

Headlong, straightway, always, otherwise.

ward or **wards** (showing *direction*);

Northward, *backward* or *backwards*, *upward* or *upwards*.

ce, **s**, **st**, **n**, **om**, **re**, **ther** are also used to form adverbs from other parts of speech;

Once, *needs* (= of necessity), *unawares*, *then*, *seldom*, *here*, *hither*; see also 426.

410. USED TO FORM VERBS.

Frequentative—**er**, **k**, **le** or **l**;

Patter, *hark* (from *hear*), *sparkle*, *kneel*.

Causative—**en**;

Quicken, *blacken*.

411. PREFIXES OF ENGLISH ORIGIN.

a = *on* or *in*, also *from*;

Abed, *aboard*, *arise*, *akin*.

al = *all*;

Alone, *almost*.

at = *to*;

Atone.

be = *by* (in verbs);

Bedeck, *besprinkle*.

be (in other parts of speech);

Behind, *before*, *but* = *be out*.

for (in verbs);

Forbid, *forsake*, *forget*, *forgive*.

gain = *against*;

Gainsay.

mis = *amiss*;

Mistake, *misgive*, *mislead*.

un = *not*, also *back*;

Unrighteous, *undo*.

with = *back* or *against*;

Withdraw, *withstand*.

Fore, forth, in, of, off, on, out, over, to, under, and up are also used for prefixes with the same meanings as when separate words.

SUFFIXES OF FRENCH OR LATIN ORIGIN.

N.B.—In 412–416 the English form is placed first, then the foreign forms. French forms are preceded by the letter F, Latin forms by L, and Greek forms by G.

412. USED TO FORM NOUNS.

Denoting the **agent**:

ain, an = F. **ain** or **an** = L. **anus**;

Artisan, villain.

ant, ent = F. **ant, and, ent** = L. **ans, ens**;

Merchant, student.

eer, ier = F. **aire, eur, or ier** = L. **arius**;

Engineer, grenadier.

er, or, our = F. **eur** = L. **or**;

Archer, lessor, doctor, robber, troubadour.

ess (fem.) = F. **esse**;

Tigress, shepherdess.

iff, ive = F. **if, ive** = L. **ivus**;

Plaintiff, captive.

ine (fem.) = F. **ine**;

Heroine, Geraldine.

trix (fem.) = F. **trice** = L. **trix**;

Executrix.

ard is by some considered French, by others English;

Drunkard, dotard.

Denoting the **patient** [132]:

ee = F. **é**;

Trustee, devotee, lessee.

Forming abstract * nouns :

age = F. *age* ;

Dotage, marriage.

ance, ancy, ence, ency = F. *ance, ence* = L. *antia, entia* ;

Abundance, brilliancy, reverence, clemency.

ess, ice, ise = F. *esse, ice, ise* = L. *itia, itium* ;

Prowess, justice, merchandise, benefice.

eur, or, our = F. *eur* = L. *or* ;

Grandeur, color, favour.

ion = F. *ion* = L. *io* ;

Persuasion, motion, notion.

ment = F. *ment* = L. *mentum* ;

Argument, nourishment.

mony = F. *monie* = L. *monia, monium* ;

Matrimony, parsimony.

ry, ery = F. *erie* ;

Cavalry, surgery.

son, som = F. *son, som* ;

Poison, ransom.

tude = F. *tude* = L. *tudo* ;

Gratitude, aptitude.

ty = F. *té* = L. *tas* ;

Honesty, dignity.

ure = F. *ure* = L. *urus, -a, -um* ;

Nurture, posture, figure.

y = F. *e, ie* = L. *ia* ;

Victory, glory.

* Some of these terminations are also used to form nouns not abstract.

Forming diminutives :

el, le = F. *elle* = L. *ulus, a, um* ;

Damsel, table.

et, ette, let = F. *ette* ;

Floweret, etiquette, bracelet.

icle, cule = F. *icle, cule* = L. *culus, -a, -um* ;

Icicle, animalcule, reticule.

ule = F. *ule* = L. *ulus, a, um* ;

Globule, pillule, capsule.

413. USED TO FORM ADJECTIVES.

al = F. *al* = L. *alis* ;

Equal, spiral.

an, ane, ain = F. *an, ain* = L. *anus* ;

Human, humane, certain.

ant, ent = F. *ant, ent* = L. *ans, ens, entus* ;

Dominant, obedient, content.

ary = F. *aire* = L. *arius* ;

Contrary, arbitrary.

ate = F. *ate* = L. *atus* ;

Desolate, fortunate.

ble = F. *ble* = L. *bilis* ;

Amiable, sensible.

ern, urn = F. *ern, urne* = L. *ernus, urnus* ;

Modern, taciturn.

ese (added to names of places) = F. *ais, ois* ;

Piedmontese, Chinese.

esque = F. *esque* ;

Grotesque, picturesque.

il, ile, le = F. **il, ile** = L. **ilis** ;

Civil, frail, fragile, gentle.

ian = F. **ien** = L. **ianus** ;

Austrian, Christian, civilian.

ine = F. **ine** = L. **inus** ;

Divine, bovine.

ive = F. **if**, (fem.) **ive** = L. **ivus** ;

Active, passive, plaintive.

ose, ous = F. **ose, eux** = L. **osus** ;

Jocose, verbose, glorious, ridiculous.

ple, ble = F. **ple, ble** = L. **plex** ;

Simple, triple, double, treble, quadruple.

414. USED TO FORM VERBS.

ate, ete, ite = L. **atum, etum, itum** (supine forms) ;

Frustrate, complete, expedite.

ish = F. **issant** (pres. participle of verbs in **ir**) ;

Flourish, punish.

fy = F. **fier** = L. **ficio** (= make) ;

Stultify, glorify, magnify.

SUFFIXES OF GREEK ORIGIN.

415. USED TO FORM NOUNS.

Denoting abstract ideas :

ic, ics = G. **ikos** ;

Logic, music, physic, physics, mathematics.

sis, sy = G. **sis** ;

Paralysis, phthisis, phrensy, palsy.

sm = G. *smos*, -a, -on ;

Syllogism, *deism*, *barbarism*, *microcosm*.

y = G. *ia*, *ie* ;

Symphony, *biography*, *microscopy*.

Forming **diminutives** :

isk = G. *iskos* ;

Asterisk, *obelisk*.

Denoting the **agent** :

ete = G. *etes* ;

Athlete, *paraclete*.

ist = G. *istes* ;

Sophist, *microscopist*.

ite (added to proper nouns) = G. *ites* ;

Israelite, *Levite*, *Jebusite*.

416. USED TO FORM VERBS.

ise, ize = G. *izo* ;

Civilise or *civilize*, *botanize*.

417. LATIN PREFIXES USED IN ENGLISH.

a, ab, abs = *away, from* ;

Avert, *abdicate*, *abstain*.

ad (or, by assimilation with the following letter, **ac, af,**

ag, al, am, an, ap, ar, as, or at) = *to, towards* ;

Adapt, *attract*, *accident*, *aggressor*, *annex*.

ambi, amb, am = *around* ;

Ambiguous, *ambition*, *amputate*.

ante = *before* ;

Antecedent, *antedate*.

bene = *well* ;

Benefactor, benevolent.

bi = *two* ;

Biped, bisect.

bis = *twice* ;

*Biscuit.**

circum = *around* ;

Circumstance, circumference: with m omitted, circuit.

com (or, by assimilation with the following letter, **col, con, cor, co**) = *with* ;

Compose, collect, connect, co-operate.

contra (in English often **counter** after the French **contre**) = *against* ;

Contradict, countermand.

de = *down, from* ;

Descend, deform, detract.

dis (or, by assimilation with the following letter, **di, dif**) = *asunder, contrary* ;

Disturb, dislocate, displease, diverge, differ.

demi = *half* ;

Demigod, demisemi-quaver.

ex, e = *out of, from* ;

Express, educate.

extra = *beyond* ;

Extravagant, extraordinary.

in (or, by assimilation with the following letter, **il, im, ir** ; in English often **em, en** after the French) = *in, into, on* ;

Induce, import, empower, entice.

in (varied as the preceding) = *not* ;

Innocent, illegal, impious.

* Biscuit = F. bis [= twice] and cuit [= cooked].

inter, intro (in English often **enter** after the French **entre**) = *within*;

Interpose, introduce, entertain.

male, mal = *evil, badly*;

Malediction, maltreat.

non = *not*;

Nonage, nonsense.

ob (or, by assimilation with the following letter, **oc, of, op**) = various meanings, generally *towards* or *against*;

Observe, occupy, offer, oppose.

per (in English often **par, pur** after the French **par, pour**) = *through*;

Permit, pardon, pursue.

post = *after*;

Postfix, postscript, postpone.

pre = *before*;

Prefix, prefer.

pro = *forth, forward, for*;

Produce, progress, pronoun.

re = *back, again*;

Regain, return, renew.

retro = *backward*;

Retrograde, retrospect.

se = *apart, away*;

Secede, separate.

semi = *half*;

Semicircle, semiquaver.

sub (or, by assimilation with the following letter, **suc, suf, sug, sup, sur, sus**) = *under*;

Submit, succeed, suffer, suspect.

super (in English often **sur** after the French) = *above, beyond, over*;

Superficies, surface, surrender.

subter = *beneath*;

Subterfuge.

trans (in English often **tra** after the French) = *across*;

Transport, transfix, tradition.

ultra = *beyond*;

Ultramarine, ultramontanism.

vice = *instead of*;

Vice-president, viceroy.

418. GREEK PREFIXES USED IN ENGLISH.

amphi = *on both sides, around*;

Amphitheatre, amphibious.

an, a = *not*;

Anarchy, apathy.

ana = *up to, again, back* ('*ana*' is frequently *intensive**) ;

Analogy, anatomy, analysis.

anti, ant = *against, opposite to* ;

Antipathy, antacid, antarctic.

apo = *from* ;

Apology, apostrophe.

arch, archi = *chief*;

Archbishop, archangel, architect.

auto = *self*;

Autocrat, autobiography.

cata, cat = *down* (**cata** is frequently *intensive**) ;

Cataract, catastrophe, catechism.

* Intensive, i.e. giving a stronger meaning to the word to which it is joined, just as '*up*' does in English: compare '*to cut*' and '*to cut up*,' '*to burn*' and '*to burn up*,' '*to break*' and '*to break up*.'

dia = *through* ;

Diameter, diapason, dialogue.

dis, di = *twice* ;

Dissyllable, diphthong.

dus (in English **dys**) = *ill* ;

Dyspeptic, dysentery.

ec, ex = *out of* ;

Exodus, eccentric.

en (or, by assimilation with the following letter, **el, em**)
= *in* ;

Enthusiast, ellipse, emphatic.

epi = *upon* ;

Epitaph, epitome.

eu (in English sometimes **ev**) = *well* ;

Eulogy, euphony, evangelist.

hemi = *half* ;

Hemisphere.

hyper = *over* ;

Hyperbolical, hypercritical.

hypo = *under* ;

Hypocrite, hypothesis.

meta, met = *across* (implying change) ;

Metaphor, metamorphosis.

mono, mon = *single* ;

Monogram, monarch.

panto, pan = *all* ;

Pantomime, panoply.

para, par = *beside* ;

Parable, parody.

peri = *around* ;

Perimeter.

pro = *before*;

Program, prologue.

sun (in English **syn**, or, by assimilation with the following letter, **syl, sym**) = *with, together*;

Syntax, syllable, sympathy.

DECLENSION OF ANGLO-SAXON PRONOUNS.

Showing the origin of the modern forms.

N.B.—The modern forms are enclosed in brackets [].

419. PERSONAL PRONOUN OF THE FIRST PERSON.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	ic	[I]	we	[we]
<i>Acc.</i>	mec, me	[me]	usic, us	[us]
<i>Gen.</i>	min	[mine*]	user, ure	[our]
<i>Dat.</i>	me	[me]	us	[us]

420. PERSONAL PRONOUN OF THE SECOND PERSON.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	thu	[thou]	ge	[ye]
<i>Acc.</i>	thec, the	[thee]	eowic, eow	[you]
<i>Gen.</i>	thin	[thine*]	eower	[your]
<i>Dat.</i>	the	[thee]	eow	[you]

421. PERSONAL PRONOUN OF THE THIRD PERSON.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.	
<i>Masc.</i>		<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	he [he]	heo	hit [it]	hi
<i>Acc.</i>	hine	hi	hit	hi
<i>Gen.</i>	his [his]	hire [her]	his	hira
<i>Dat.</i>	him [him]	hire [her]	him	him

* The e is added simply to show that the preceding vowel is long. See note †, page 3.

422. DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE.

Showing the origin of 'the,' 'she,' 'that,' and the plural pronoun of the third person.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i> se [the]	seo [she]	thæt [that]	tha [they]
<i>Acc.</i> thane	tha	thæt	tha
<i>Gen.</i> thæs	thære	thæs	thara [their]
<i>Dat.</i> tham	thære	tham	tham [them]
<i>Abl.*</i> thi, the ['the,' used before comparatives; as, 'The sooner the better']. See 306.			

423. RELATIVE PRONOUN.

<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> hwa [who]	hwæt [what]
<i>Acc.</i> hwone	hwæt [what]
<i>Gen.</i> hwas [whose]	hwas
<i>Dat.</i> hwam [whom]	hwam
<i>Abl.*</i> hwi	hwi [why]

N. B.—In modern English the **wh** of the relatives is sounded **hw**.

424. DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE 'THIS.'

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i> thes	theos	this [this]	thas [these]

425. **My, thy,** are shortened forms of '*mine*' and '*thine*;' compare the article **an, a.** '*Hers,*' '*ours,*' '*yours,*' '*theirs,*' are double possessives; i.e. the possessive **s** is added to a form already possessive. **Its** is a modern form, produced by adding the possessive **s** to **it**.

* The ablative or instrumental case was very rarely used.

426. TABLE SHOWING THE DERIVATION OF SOME
ADVERBS. (See 409.)

PRONOUN.	PLACE.	TIME.	MOTION FROM.	CAUSE.	MOTION TO.	MANNER.
who	where	when	whence	why	whither	how
the	there	then	thence	...	thither	thus
he	here	...	hence	...	hither	...

EXERCISES

ADAPTED TO TIDMARSH'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

N.B.—The Grammar should be learned and the Exercises written simultaneously. Each Exercise is upon certain sections of the Grammar; the figures after the word 'on' show which sections. As soon as those sections are understood, the corresponding Exercises should be written.

N.B.—The Extracts begin on page 182. If some of the Extracts should be beyond the pupils' comprehension, any Reading-book or History will furnish suitable material.

EXERCISES.

- I. On added syllables.
- II. ,, NOUNS, classes of.
- III. ,, ,, plurals of.
- IV. ,, ,, number, person, and gender of.
- V. ,, ,, possessive case of.
- VI. ,, PRONOUNS, and antecedents.
- VII. ,, ,, number, person, and gender of.
- VIII. ,, ADJECTIVES, classes of.
- IX. ,, ,, classes of, and attribution.
- X. ,, VERBS, and their subjects.
- XI. ,, ,, and their subjects.
- XII. ,, ,, kinds, subjects, objects, and complements of.
- XIII. ,, ,, kinds and moods of.
- XIV. ,, CASES, syntax of.
- XV. ,, VERBS, kinds, moods, and tenses of.
- XVI. ,, ADVERBS.
- XVII. ,, PREPOSITIONS.
- XVIII. ,, ,,
- XIX. ,, ANALYSIS, logical.
- XX. ,, ,, grammatical.
- XXI. ,, ,, of complex sentences.
- XXII. ,, ,, of extracts.
- XXIII. ,, PARSING.

MATERIALS FOR EXERCISES. Page 182.

EXERCISE I. ON 4.

Add **er, est, eth, ed, and ing** (or such of these endings as are applicable) to the following words :

Run, come, defend, prosper, prefer, proffer, defer, consent, deliver, render, deserve, desire, appoint, manage, arrange, dispose, forfeit, profit, prophesy, deny, change, arraign, terrify, die, dye, try, slumber, demur, devote, simper, stutter, quicken, lighten, travel, narrate, write, marvel, compel, repent, mortify, pry, derange, sponge, plunge, grudge, repeat, repeal, repel, compose, begin, occur.

MODEL FOR IMITATION.

Run	runner, runnest, runneth, running.
Come	comer, comest, cometh, coming.
Defend	defender, defendest, defendeth, defended, defending.
Prosper	prosperer, prosperest, prospereth, prospered, prospering.
Prefer	preferrer, preferrest, preferreth, preferred, preferring.

EXERCISE II. ON 13.

Write out one or more of the extracts A–P : over each **noun** place one of the figures I., II., III., IV., V., or VI., in order to show which of the six classes mentioned in 13 includes that noun.

MODEL FOR IMITATION [TAKEN FROM EXTRACT D].

A ^{I.}wolf and a ^{I.}lamb by ^{III.}chance came to the same ^{I.}stream
to quench their ^{III.}thirst. The ^{I.}water flowed from the former
towards the latter, who stood at a ^{III.}humble distance; but
no sooner did the ^{I.}wolf perceive the ^{I.}lamb, than seeking a
^{III.}pretext for his ^{III.}destruction, &c.

If preferred the following may be substituted for Exercise II.

Select the **nouns** in one or more of the extracts A-P;
write them down in the order in which they occur, and
place after each noun one of the figures as above.

MODEL FOR IMITATION [TAKEN FROM EXTRACT D].

Wolf, I.; lamb, I.; chance, III.; stream, I.; thirst, III.;
water, I.; distance, III.; wolf, I.; lamb, I.; pretext, III.;
destruction, III.; &c.

EXERCISE III. ON 22-26.

Write the plurals of the following nouns:

Animal, cat, door, box, ox, man, child, sash, penny,
march, donkey, baby, ray, day, muff, life, turf, belief,
bunch, arch, monarch, larch, lady, caddy, cargo, folio,
foot, die, monkey, goose, hero, knife, strife, half, scarf,
staff, laugh, proof, loaf, judge, key, beauty, mouse, wife,
county, country, leaf, thief, sheaf, house, louse, brother,
sister, woman, pea, shelf, kiss, self, pig, sow, cow, fox,
wharf, chief, eye, fairy, gipsy, sheep, deer, soliloquy,
biography, ass, hoof, handkerchief, ruff, rough, son-in-law,
court-martial, police-constable, steamboat, nursemaid, aide-
de-camp, major-general, donkey-driver, cart-horse, plow-boy,
step-mother, heir-at-law, day-book, man-of-war, post-office,
corn-exchange, gunboat, merchantman, maid-servant, the
duke of York, member of Parliament.

EXERCISE IV. ON 18-37.

Write in a column the **nouns** in one or more of the extracts A-P ; place after each of them one of the figures, as in Exercise II. ; and give the **number, person, and gender** of the nouns, stating the reason ; and add the number of the section where the reason is given.

N.B.—Use the abbreviations given on page 132.

MODEL FOR IMITATION [TAKEN FROM EXTRACT L].

<i>Noun.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Person.</i>	<i>Gender.</i>
Bond	I.	sing. (one, 20)	th. (neither the user nor the one addressed, 30)	neu. (neither male nor female, 34)
Doctor	I.	sing. (one, 20)	sec. (the one addressed, 29)	mas. (male* animal, 32)
Shylock	I.	sing. (one, 20)	sec. (the one addressed, 29)	mas. (male animal, 32)
Thrice†	V.	sing. (one, 20)	th. (neither the user nor the one addressed, 30)	neu. (neither male nor female, 34)
Money	I.	sing. (one, 20)	th. (neither the user nor the one addressed, 30)	neu. (neither male nor female, 34)
Oath	III.	sing. (one, 20)	th. (neither the user nor the one addressed, 30)	neu. (neither male nor female, 34)

EXERCISE V. ON 40-45.

Write in four columns the nominative singular, possessive singular, nominative plural, and possessive plural, of the nouns in Exercise III., page 168.

MODEL FOR IMITATION.

<i>Nom. Sing.</i>	<i>Poss. Sing.</i>	<i>Nom. Pl.</i>	<i>Poss. Pl.</i>
Animal	animal's	animals	animals'
Cat	cat's	cats	cats'
Door	door's	doors	doors'
Box	box's	boxes	boxes'
Ox	ox's	oxen	oxen's
Man	man's	men	men's

* Supposed to be a man, though it was really Portia disguised.

† 'Thrice,' usually an adverb, is here used as the name of a quantity, and is equivalent to 'the triple of.'

EXERCISE VI. ON 46, 47.

Write out one or more of the extracts D-P; after each **pronoun** insert in brackets its **antecedent**.

MODEL FOR IMITATION [TAKEN FROM EXTRACT L].

Portia. I (Portia) pray you (Shylock), let me (Portia) look upon the bond.

Shylock. Here 't (bond) is, most reverend doctor, here it (bond) is.

Portia. Shylock, there's twice thy (Shylock) money offered thee (Shylock).

Shylock. An oath, an oath, I (Shylock) have an oath, &c.

EXERCISE VII. ON 46, 47, 52, 53.

Write in a column the **pronouns** of one or more of the extracts D-P; in a second column write the **antecedent** of each pronoun; and in a third, fourth, and fifth column give the **number**, **person**, and **gender**.

N.B.—Use the abbreviations given on page 132.

MODEL FOR IMITATION [TAKEN FROM EXTRACT L].

<i>Pronoun.</i>	<i>Antecedent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Person.</i>	<i>Gender.</i>
I	Portia	sing.	ft.	fem.
You	Shylock	pl. s.*	sec.	mas.
Me	Portia	sing.	ft.	fem.
It	bond	sing.	th.	neu.
It	bond	sing.	th.	neu.
Thy	Shylock	sing.	sec.	mas.
Thee	Shylock	sing.	sec.	mas.
I	Shylock	sing.	ft.	mas.
I	Shylock	sing.	ft.	mas.
My	Shylock	sing.	ft.	mas.

* See 56, note*.

EXERCISE VIII. ON 83-103.

Write out one or more of the extracts A-P; and over each **adjective** write the name of the **division** or **sub-division** to which it belongs. Refer to 364.

N.B.—The abbreviated forms to be written are *qual.*, *cond.*, *ord.*, *dem.*, *dis.*, *pr.*, *quan.*, *def. nul.*, *ind. nul.*

MODEL FOR IMITATION [TAKEN FROM EXTRACT E].

^{def. nul.} A fox, ^{cond.} parched with thirst, ^{ind. nul.} perceived some grapes hanging from a ^{qual.} lofty vine. As they ^{cond.} looked ripe and ^{qual.} tempting, Reynard was very ^{cond.} desirous to refresh himself with their ^{qual.} delicious juice; but after trying again and again to reach them, and leaping till he was ^{cond.} tired, he found it ^{qual.} impracticable to jump so high, &c.

EXERCISE IX. ON 83-103.

Write in a column the adjectives of one or more of the extracts A-P; in a second column write the names of the divisions or subdivisions as in Exercise VIII.; and in a third column write the word or words to which each adjective is in attribution.

MODEL FOR IMITATION [TAKEN FROM EXTRACT E].

<i>Adjective.</i>	<i>Kind.</i>	<i>In Attribution to</i>
A	def. nul.	fox
Parched	cond.	fox
Some	ind. nul.	grapes
Lofty	qual.	vine
Ripe	cond.	they = grapes
Tempting	qual.	they = grapes
Desirous	cond.	Reynard
Delicious	qual.	juice
Tired	cond.	he = Reynard
Impracticable	qual.	it = to jump so high

EXERCISE X. ON 115-126.

N.B.—An occasional reference to 256-267 may help the learner.

Divide the paper into three columns.

In the FIRST column write the **verbs** of Extract A.

In the SECOND column put the **verbs** and their **subjects**, taking care not to alter their relative positions; put S. over the subjects.

In the THIRD column* state whether the words placed in the third column express an **assertion**, a **question**, a **wish**, a **supposition**, or a **purpose**.

MODEL FOR IMITATION [TAKEN FROM 331, PAGE 100].

N.B.—The figure before each verb shows which sentence of 331 that verb is taken from.

<i>Verb</i>		
1. Bark	^{s.} Dogs bark	Assertion
2. Be off	^{s.} You be off	Wish
3. Art	^{s.} Art thou	Question
4. Are going	^{s.} Are you going	Question
5. Are	^{s.} Dropping and woman are†	Assertion
6. Shall bring	^{s.} Pride shall bring	Assertion
7. Will come	^{s.} Doctor or assistant will come	Assertion
11. Must	^{s.} Must I	Question
31. Imports	^{s.} It imports	Assertion
31. Be	^{s.} [That‡] you be	Supposition
47. Should be defiled	^{s.} [Lest] they should be defiled	Purpose
47. Might eat	^{s.} [That] they might eat	Purpose

* The use of the third column is this: it proves that the words in the first column are verbs. See 115A.

† When the verb is copulative the sense is not complete unless the complement [121] is added; similarly to complete the sense, a transitive verb requires the object [133], and an attributive verb requires the infinitive to be added [126]. The subject and verb alone are however quite sufficient for the purposes of this exercise.

‡ When the sense would otherwise be ambiguous, it is better to insert the conjunction [293], so as to fix the meaning.

EXERCISE XI. ON 115-126.

N.B.—An occasional reference to 256-267 may help the learner.

Treat one or more of the extracts B-P after the manner shown in Exercise X.

The following difficulties will now meet the pupil. Extract A consists of a number of short sentences, each containing *one, and only one verb*; whereas extracts B-P consist of longer sentences, many of them containing *two or more verbs*. Moreover certain words will be met with, which in many respects resemble verbs, but yet do not satisfy all the requirements of this exercise. Such words it will be seen in 173-181 are either **infinitives*** or **participles**; they are *formed from verbs*, yet strictly speaking they are *not verbs*, but are either verbal-**nouns** or verbal-**adjectives**; and consequently they must be disregarded in this exercise, which treats only of **verbs** strictly so called.

MODEL FOR IMITATION [TAKEN FROM EXTRACT B].

N.B.—The figure before each verb shows which sentence of B that verb is taken from.

Verb.

1. May be	^{s.} [That†] you may be	Purpose
1. Obey	Obey‡	Wish
2. Was pretending	^{s.} He was pretending	Assertion
2. Might be banished	^{s.} [That†] he might be banished	Purpose
3. Promises	^{s.} He promises	Assertion
3. Will help	^{s.} He will help	Assertion
10. Begged	^{s.} He begged	Assertion
17. Was	^{s.} It was	Assertion
17. Did wage	^{s.} We did wage	Assertion

* One use of the infinitive has been already referred to in 126.

† See note ‡ to Exercise X. ‡ The subject (*you*) is understood.

EXERCISE XII. ON 115-155.

Divide the paper into four columns.

In the FIRST column write the **verbs** of one or more of the extracts A-P.

In the SECOND column place opposite each verb the name of its kind; i.e. **trans.**,* **intrans.**, **cop.**, or **attr.**

In the THIRD column put the **verb** and such of the following as the verb takes, viz. **subject**, **object**,† **complement**, or **infinitive**; taking care not to alter their relative positions. Put S. over the subjects, O. over the objects, C. over the complements, and I. over the infinitives. If the subject, object, or complement consists of several words, connect them by a bracket { }.

In the FOURTH column state whether the words of the third column express an **assertion**, a **question**, a **wish**, a **supposition**, or a **purpose**.

N.B.—An occasional reference to 256-267 may help the learner.

MODEL FOR IMITATION [TAKEN FROM EXTRACT B].

N.B.—The figure before each verb shows which sentence of B that verb is taken from.

<i>Verb.</i>	<i>Kind.</i>		
1. May be	cop.	[^{s.} That ‡] ^{c.} you may be able	Purpose
1. Obey	trans.	^{o.} Obey § the laws	Wish
2. Was pre- tending	trans.	^{s.} He was ^{o.} pretending {to be mad||}	Assertion

* For these abbreviations see page 132; also refer to 365.

† When the verb takes two objects, put D.O. over the direct object, and I.O. over the indirect object.

‡ See note ‡ on Exercise X.

§ The subject (*you*) is understood.

|| See 155, XI.

<i>Verb.</i>	<i>Kind.</i>		
2. Might be banished	trans.	[That*] ^{s.} he might be banished	Purpose
3. Promises	trans.	^{s.} He promises ^{o.} {that he will help me†}	Assertion
3. Will help	trans.	^{s.} He will help ^{o.} me	Assertion
10. Begged	trans.	^{s.} He begged ^{i.o.} them { ^{d.o.} to do it}	Assertion
		^{s.} It was ^{c.} {owing to Cæsar}	Assertion
17. Was	cop.	or, ^{c.} Was {owing to Cæsar}	Assertion
		^{s.} {that we did not wage war by sea and land‡}	
17. Did wage	trans.	^{s.} We did wage ^{o.} war	Assertion

EXERCISE XIII. ON 115–181.

N.B.—An occasional reference to 256–267 may help the learner.

Divide the paper into four columns.

In the FIRST column write the **verbs** of one or more of the extracts A–P.

In the SECOND column write opposite each verb the name of its **kind**, as in Exercise XII.

In the THIRD column give the **mood** of each verb.

In the FOURTH column explain the **force** of that mood, adding the number of the section where that mood is treated of.

In the FIRST column write also the **infinitives** and **participles**; and in the FOURTH column explain their use in the sentence, adding the number of the section where that use is treated of.

N.B.—Use the abbreviations shown on page 132.

* See note ‡ on Exercise X. † See 155, XI. ‡ See 155, XI. and XII.

MODEL FOR IMITATION [TAKEN FROM 331, PAGE 100].

N.B.—The figure before each verb, &c., shows which sentence of 331 that verb is taken from.


<i>Verb, &c.</i>	<i>Kind.</i>	<i>Mood.</i>	<i>Force of Mood.</i>
6. Shall bring	trans.	indic.	absolute assertion, 161.
14. Is	cop.	indic.	question inviting absolute answer, 161.
17. Would smell	intrans.	cond.	assertion implying condition, 162.
23. Will [257A]	trans.	indic.	question inviting absolute answer, 161.
23. Have			infinitive, object of 'will,' 203A, 257C.
31. Imports	trans.	indic.	absolute assertion, 161.
31. Be	cop.	subj.	showing uncertainty, 163.
32. May [263A]	attr.	indic.	absolute assertion, 161.
32. Leading			participle, used as an adjective in attribution to 'fortune,' 175, 210.
32. Miss			infinitive, joined to 'may,' 126.
32. May [263A]	attr.	indic.	absolute assertion, 161.
32. Attain			infinitive, joined to 'may,' 126.
40. To steal			infinitive, expressing purpose, 203B.
45. To entertain			infinitive, joined to adjective 'forgetful,' 203C.

EXERCISE XIV. ON 77-82; ALSO 115-155 AND 281-283.

Write in a column the nouns and pronouns of one or more of the extracts A-P; in a second column give the case; and in a third column state the reason why the

word is in that case, adding the number of the section where that reason is found.

N.B.—Use the abbreviations shown on page 132.

 If preferred, Exercise XVII. may be done before this one.

MODEL FOR IMITATION [TAKEN FROM 331, PAGE 100].

N.B.—The figure before each noun or pronoun shows which sentence of 331 that word is taken from.

<i>Noun or Pronoun.</i>	<i>Case.</i>	<i>Reason.</i>
3. Who	nom.	complement of cop. verb ' <i>art</i> ,' 123.
3. Thou	nom.	subject of verb ' <i>art</i> ,' 118.
6. Man's	poss.	possession, dependent on ' <i>pride</i> ,' 79B.
6. Pride	nom.	subject of verb ' <i>shall bring</i> ,' 118.
6. Him	obj.	object of trans. verb ' <i>shall bring</i> ,' 146.
16. They	nom.	subject of verb ' <i>called</i> ,' 118.
16. Him	obj.	object of trans. verb ' <i>called</i> ,' 146.
16. Zacharias	obj.	factitive object of trans. verb ' <i>called</i> ,' 150A.
16. Name	obj.	governed by preposition ' <i>after</i> ,' 283.
16. His	poss.	possession, dependent on ' <i>father</i> ,' 79B.
16. Father	obj.	governed by preposition ' <i>of</i> ,' 283.
20. We	nom.	subject of verb ' <i>heard</i> ,' 118.
20. Keel	obj.	subject of infinitive ' <i>grate</i> ,' 205.
20. Rocks	obj.	governed by preposition ' <i>on</i> ,' 283.

EXERCISE XV. ON 157–210; ALSO 256–267.

Place in a column the **verbs** of one or more of the extracts B–P; in a second column state their **kind**, as in Exercise XII.; in a third column give the **mood**, and in

a fourth the **tense** of each verb; also in a fifth column give the reason why that **tense** of the mood is used, adding the number of the section where that reason is explained. Also in the first column place the **infinitives** and **participles**, and in the fifth column show their use in the sentence.

N.B.—For the sake of convenience, in this exercise, the words ‘infinitive’ and ‘participle’ may be written under ‘*Mood.*’ After an infinitive or a participle put the ‘*kind*’ of the verb from which it comes; also put the tense of an infinitive or participle.

N.B.—Use the abbreviations shown on page 132.

MODEL FOR IMITATION [TAKEN FROM EXTRACT B].

N.B.—The figure before each verb, &c., shows which sentence of B that word is taken from.

<i>Verb, &c.</i>	<i>Kind.</i>	<i>Mood.</i>	<i>Tense.</i>	
1. May be	cop.	subj.	pres.	existence of condition, 196A; purpose in mind during time present, 196B.
1. To die	intrans.	inf.	pres.	joined to the adjective ‘ <i>able</i> ,’ 203c.
1. Obey	trans.	imp.	pres.	action occurring, 197A.
2. Was pretending	trans.	indic.	impt.	action occurring during time past, 183.
2. To be	cop.	inf.	pres.	object of verb ‘ <i>was pretending</i> ,’ 203A.
2. Might be banished	trans.	subj.	impt.	occurrence of action, 196A; purpose in mind during time past, 196B.
4. Promised	trans.	indic.	impt.	action occurring during time past, 183.
4. Would help	trans.	indic.	fut. s.	action occurring during time future, 183; also 187.
41. Should [258]	attr.	indic.	impt.	condition occurring during time past, 183.
41. Have neglected	trans.	inf.	perf.	action finished, 198B; joined to ‘ <i>should</i> ,’ 126.

EXERCISE XVI. ON 268-280.

Write in a column the **adverbs** of one or more of the extracts D-P; in a second column state of what kind each adverb is; and in a third column place the word to which the adverb is joined, stating what part of speech that word is.

MODEL FOR IMITATION [TAKEN FROM EXTRACT N].

<i>Adverb.</i>	<i>Kind.</i>	<i>Joined to</i>
Possibly	modific.	verb ' <i>might</i> ;' expressing uncertainty.
Intently	manner	verb ' <i>were turned</i> .'
Indeed	modific.	verb ' <i>was</i> ;' adding emphasis.
There	place	verb ' <i>sat</i> .'
As	degree	adjective ' <i>calm</i> .'
How	degree	adverb ' <i>much</i> .'
Much	degree	adverb ' <i>more</i> .'
More	degree	adjective ' <i>interesting</i> .'
When	time	verb ' <i>mounted</i> .'
Slowly	manner	verb ' <i>mounted</i> .'
Previously	time	verb ' <i>had been seated</i> .'

EXERCISE XVII. ON 281-292.

Write out Fable G, page 186. Over each preposition put 'P;' over the word it governs put 'G;' and over the word to which the preposition joins the governed word put 'J.' See notes * †.

* If this exercise is done in class, it may be read out as follows: *Preposition*—'in,' governing 'manger,' and joining 'manger' to 'lying:' *Preposition*—'of,' governing 'stable,' and joining 'stable' to 'manger.'

† The same word may be governed by one preposition, and may also have another word joined to it by another preposition; consequently in the above exercise such a word will have on it both 'G' and 'J;' see the word 'manger' in the model. If *two* prepositions join words to some *one* word, put two 'J's' on that word; see the word 'placed' in the model.

If the preposition governs two or more words, put 'G' over each. If the preposition is simply attached to a verb [288], put 'V' over it.

MODEL FOR IMITATION [TAKEN FROM EXTRACT G].

A dog was once lying in the manger of a stable, when
a cow came in from the fields, and asked him to get out
of the manger in order that she might satisfy her hunger
with the hay which had been placed in it for her.

EXERCISE XVIII. ON 281-292.

Write in a column the **prepositions** of Fable G; and in a second column explain their use in their sentences.

MODEL FOR IMITATION [TAKEN FROM EXTRACT G].

<i>Preposition.</i>	<i>Use of the Preposition.</i>
In	governing ' <i>manger</i> ,' and joining ' <i>manger</i> ' to ' <i>lying</i> .'
Of	governing ' <i>stable</i> ,' and joining ' <i>stable</i> ' to ' <i>manger</i> .'
In	attached to the verb ' <i>came</i> ' [288].
From	governing ' <i>fields</i> ,' and joining ' <i>fields</i> ' to ' <i>came in</i> .'
Out	attached to the verb ' <i>get</i> ' [288].
Of	governing ' <i>manger</i> ,' and joining ' <i>manger</i> ' to ' <i>get out</i> .'
With	governing ' <i>hay</i> ,' and joining ' <i>hay</i> ' to ' <i>satisfy</i> .'
In	governing ' <i>it</i> ,' and joining ' <i>it</i> ' to ' <i>had been placed</i> .'
For	governing ' <i>her</i> ,' and joining ' <i>her</i> ' to ' <i>had been placed</i> .'

N.B.—The prepositions of extracts B-P may be treated similarly.

EXERCISE XIX. ON 314-332.

Analyse, after the manner shown in 332, the sentences of extracts A, B, and C.

[NOTE.—The sentences of any Latin, French, or German exercise-book may then be treated in the same way.]

EXERCISE XX. ON 314-346.

Analyse, after the manner shown in 346, the sentences of extracts A, B, and C.

[See note to Exercise XIX.]

EXERCISE XXI. ON 314-348.

Analyse, after the manner shown in 348, the complex sentences of extracts B and C.

[See note to Exercise XIX.]

EXERCISE XXII. ON 314-359.

Analyse, after the manner shown in 359, the sentences of extracts D-P.

EXERCISE XXIII. ON 360-370.

Parse, after the manner shown in 370, the words of any of the extracts A-P.

MATERIALS FOR EXERCISES

A. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The soldier is tall. 2. The Zulu killed the soldier. 3. Where is the soldier? 4. I do not know the soldier. 5. Can the Zulu read? 6. Will he hurt the Zulu? 7. What a long tail the cat has! 8. How many apples have you? 9. We had bought ten apples. 10. We proceeded on our journey. 11. There were sentries posted on the ground. 12. Why do you act so foolishly? 13. Fear not. 14. Breathe soft, ye winds! 15. Would you oblige me with a light? 16. How foolishly he acts! 17. All eyes were turned in the direction of the sally-port. 18. The word of command was heard by all. 19. The military bands struck up all together. 20. Mr. Pickwick had been fully occupied. 21. He had not enjoyed sufficient leisure. 22. His gratification and delight were unbounded. 23. Can anything be finer? 24. Mr. Pickwick fully entered into the spirit of this remark. 25. The spectator saw before him several thousand pairs of eyes. 26. We are in a capital situation now. 27. Did he look very melancholy? 28. How sweet this rose smells! 29. What are they doing now? 30. In a few minutes he reappeared in a different dress. 31. They appear contented and happy. 32. A dog cannot eat hay. 33. Mutton is the flesh of sheep. 34. The hay seems dry. 35. There is nothing like leather. 36. The grey mare is the better horse. 37. Two and three are five. 38. Will he never appear more contented with his lot? 39. I do not remember forms or faces now. 40. Mr. Pickwick was struck motionless and speechless. 41. Immense was the astonishment of the Pickwickians. 42. Could anything be more delightful?

[N.B.—A large number of sentences similar to A may be found in any Latin, French, or German exercise-book.]

B. CHIEFLY FROM ARNOLD'S "LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION."

1. That you may be able to die courageously, obey the laws of virtue. 2. He was pretending to be mad, that he might not be banished. 3. He promises that he will help me. 4. You promised that you would help me. 5. He praised his brother, that he might be praised by him. 6. There were some who said that they were pleased. 7. He will blame the thief, that he may not be partner in his deeds. 8. I feared lest I should have been forgotten. 9. I knew he would come. 10. He begged them to do it. 11. Alexander published an edict that no other person than Apelles should paint him. 12. The senate decreed that the consuls should hold a levy. 13. How happened it that he left the city? 14. Cleanthes says that no food is so heavy as not to be digested in a day and a night. 15. She never saw him without calling him fratricide. 16. What prevents us from doing this? 17. It was owing to Cæsar that we did not wage war by sea and land. 18. What difference does it make whether you drink wine or water? 19. Would it have made any difference if they had drunk water? 20. Did any one dare to deny that these things were true? 21. I had not found out where he came from. 22. Ought I to be asked to do this? 23. You may not take away another's life. 24. May a man be the slave of passion? 25. What ought I to have done? 26. I may be deceived, though I believe I comprehend the matter thoroughly. 27. You should not act unkindly. 28. A man might be deceived through ignorance. 29. They asked what they ought to have done. 30. Since it may rain, we had better be provided with a shelter. 31. You might have gone yesterday, but you may not go now. 32. Oh that I now might die! 33. Oh that one would give me to drink of the water of the well of Bethlehem! 34. I asked what he thought I ought to have done. 35. If one deliberate wish could call her back to life, which of us would utter it? 36. I will not object to your banishing me. 37. No one is so iron-hearted as not to love his own children. 38. He said he should not be there. 39. I should go, if I were able. 40. He would not try, for fear he should fail. 41. You should not have neglected your duty.

[N.B.—Arnold's *Latin Prose Composition*, or other similar book, will furnish a number of examples similar to B.]

C. FROM THE ENGLISH BIBLE.

1. Be not thou envious against evil men. 2. A wise man is strong. 3. Fret not thyself because of evil doers. 4. If thou faint in the day of adversity, thy strength is small. 5. So shall thy poverty come as one that travelleth. 6. Then I saw, and considered it well, and received instruction. 7. My son, eat thou honey, because it is good. 8. In the multitude of counsellors there is safety. 9. Rejoice not when thine enemy falleth, lest thy joy be seen. 10. Say not, I will do so to him as he hath done to me. 11. If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat; and if he be thirsty, give him water to drink; for thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head. 12. With a furious man thou shalt not go, lest thou learn his ways. 13. Be not thou one of them that strike hands; if thou hast nothing to pay, why should he take thy bed from under thee? 14. Hear thou, my son, and be wise, and guide thine heart in the way. 15. Let another man praise thee. 16. Withdraw thy foot from thy neighbour's house; lest he weary of thee, and so hate thee. 17. Remove far from me vanity and lies: give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me: lest I be full, and deny thee, or lest I be poor, and steal. 18. Is any merry? let him sing psalms. 19. Whosoever he be that doth rebel against thy commandments, and will not hearken unto thy words in all that thou commandest him, he shall be put to death: only be strong and of a good courage. 20. Thou shalt honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land. 21. Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not go unpunished. 22. Thou shalt relieve him, though he be a stranger. 23. He shall be unclean, unless he wash his clothes in water. 24. He said to his first-born, Up and slay them. 25. Up, that I may send thee away. 26. Tarry with him a few days, until thy brother's anger turn away. 27. Send the lad with me, and we will arise and go; that we may live, and not die. 28. Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him.

D. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

A wolf and a lamb by chance came to the same stream to quench their thirst. The water flowed from the former towards the latter, who stood at a humble distance; but no sooner did the wolf perceive the lamb, than seeking a pretext for his destruction he ran down to him, and accused him of disturbing the water which he was drinking. "How can I disturb it?" said the lamb, in a great fright; "the stream flows from you to me; and I assure you that I did not mean to give you any offence." "That may be," replied the wolf; "but it was only yesterday that I saw your sire encouraging the hounds that were pursuing me." "Pardon me!" answered the lamb, "my poor sire fell a victim to the butcher's knife upwards of a month since." "It was your dam then," replied the savage beast. "My dam," said the innocent, "died on the day I was born." "Dead or not," vociferated the wolf, as he gnashed his teeth in a rage, "I know very well that all the breed of you hate me, and therefore I am determined to have my revenge." So saying, he sprung upon the defenceless lamb, and worried and ate him.

E. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.

A fox, parched with thirst, perceived some grapes hanging from a lofty vine. As they looked ripe and tempting, Reynard was very desirous to refresh himself with their delicious juice; but after trying again and again to reach them, and leaping till he was tired, he found it impracticable to jump so high, and in consequence gave up the attempt. "Pshaw!" said he, eying them, as he retired, with affected indifference, "I might easily have accomplished this business, if I had been so disposed; but I cannot help thinking that the grapes are sour, and therefore not worth the trouble of plucking."

F. THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.

A dog crossing a river on a plank, with a piece of flesh in his mouth, saw its reflection in the stream, and fancied he had discovered another and a richer booty. Accordingly, dropping the meat into the water, he snatched at the shadow; but how great was his vexation, to find that it had disappeared! "Unhappy creature that I am!" cried he; "in grasping at a shadow, I have lost the substance."

N.B.—Any Reading Book or History will furnish material similar to D, E, and F.

G. FABLE.

(Adapted so as to introduce numerous prepositions.)

A dog was once lying in the manger of a stable, when a cow came in from the fields, and asked him to get out of the manger, in order that she might satisfy her hunger with the hay which had been placed in it for her. But the dog was of a surly disposition, and moreover he was in an ill-humour, and consequently was unwilling to grant the request made to him by the cow: so that as soon as the cow came towards the manger, the dog stood up on all fours, and began to wag his tail in a threatening manner, and to bark with all his might. So the cow thus spoke to him: "Friend dog, you need not be in a temper with a harmless animal, who never did an injury to you or to any one else in the world; I do not wish to turn you out of your comfortable bed, I only want you to let me have some of that nice hay, upon which you were lying, in order that I may satisfy the want which I feel within me." "I shall do nothing of the kind," said the dog. "I am not going to be disturbed from my comfortable bed for anybody, least of all for the sake of an old cow, who is of no use to any one." "Well, Mr. Dog," said the cow, "since you will not oblige me for old acquaintance' sake, I shall be obliged to ask the farmer to come and drive you out with a stick, and to tie you up to your kennel, until you are in a better temper. I have often put myself to inconvenience for you, and you have had many a dish of my milk before now; so that there is no excuse for your unkindness." After saying this, the cow walked out of the stable across the yard into the

barn; and spoke thus to the farmer: "Mr. Farmer, that dog, whose kennel is in the farm yard, beside the barn, has walked across the yard, and has got into the stable, which is close to the house, and is now sitting on top of the hay which was put ready for me to eat; and instead of getting out of the way at my request, he persists in standing between me and my dinner." "All right, Mrs. Cow," said the farmer, "I will see that you are not kept without your dinner, in spite of all the dog may do to hinder you from obtaining it. Come along with me down the yard to the stable, and we will turn out the dog, and give him a beating because of his ill-nature." So the cow walked along behind the farmer as far as the barn; but when they got inside the door, they found that the dog had gone to sleep on the manger; but the farmer soon woke him up by giving him a rap on his back with a stick. So the dog got up, and began to look about him. "Get out of that manger," said the farmer to him, and catching hold of his ears, he pulled him off his comfortable seat, dragged him out of the barn, and across the yard to his kennel, where he tied him up for the rest of the day, after giving him a good beating for his unkindness to the cow.

H. THE ELECTIONS, 1880.

The fierce party struggle which has been going on in almost every corner of the United Kingdom was interrupted for a while yesterday. By tacit agreement the day was given over to repose. The combatants have been resting on their arms, and have been waiting in readiness to renew the contest this morning; but for one day at least they have struck no blows. The pause, however brief, must have been welcome to everybody. It is scarcely within the power of human nature to sustain without intermission such gigantic efforts as have been made in the earlier part of the week. Speakers and hearers must have been almost equally exhausted and must have been glad of the rest which the season has permitted them or has forced upon them. If topics of discussion have not yet failed, and, indeed, show no signs of failing, yet the faculties needed for dealing with them and for listening to them can hardly be drawn upon for ever without some break. The country has been hearing so much of the good and bad deeds of its public men, and of the merits and demerits of the several policies to which they have

committed themselves, that it may well rejoice in the respite even of a single day. Attention and interest are not safely to be kept on the strain for too long a time together. The strongest brains would either give way under the excitement, or would cease to be excited at all, and would remain apathetic whatever stimulus might be applied to them. The battle of to-day will find all parties better and fresher for the uncovenanted truce of yesterday. A few more stirring days will succeed, and then the whole business will be over, and the hottest political struggle that has ever been known in this country will agitate it no more.

The list of candidates we publish this morning will enable our readers to judge of the dimensions of the present contest. Almost every seat in England and Wales and in Ireland is to be fought over. Scotland is less involved, but even in Scotland no single Conservative is to be unopposed. The speeches we report from day to day will supply the rest. They will show how intensely bitter the strife is, and with what uncompromising temper it is waged by both sides. We must look back a long way to find anything like a parallel to all this. The stir was as great, or perhaps greater, in the days when the first Reform Bill was passing up and down between the Lords and the Commons, but the nature of the appeal was not quite the same. The movement then threatened was from places and from classes which had not obtained their fair share of representation, and which were demanding it in no measured terms. The present struggle is wholly wanting in this species of complication. The fight is to be waged within strictly constitutional lines. It may be intense, therefore, while it lasts; but it will last no longer than until the concluding vote has been registered and the victory won or lost. Whatever the verdict of the majority may then prove to be, it will be accepted as decisive, and will be acquiesced in by both sides alike. Hard names and denunciatory speeches will have served their turn, and will be no longer in use. The flames which have been kindled by them will have an equally short blaze, and will die out quietly. It will be hard then for people to believe in the reality of the present fervour. The whole thing will be like a troubled dream from which the country has been awakened. The pity is that the dream should be so exceedingly real while it lasts.—*The Times*, March 27th, 1880.

K. "MERCHANT OF VENICE."

Bassanio. This is signior Antonio.

Shylock. [*Aside.*] How like a fawning publican he looks!
I hate him for he is a Christian:
But more, for that, in low simplicity,
He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of usance here with us in Venice.
If I can catch him once upon the hip,
I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him.
He hates our sacred nation; and he rails,
Even there where merchants most do congregate,
On me, my bargains, and my well won thrift,
Which he calls interest: Cursed be my tribe,
If I forgive him!

Bassanio. Shylock, do you hear?

Shylock. I am debating of my present store;
And, by the near guess of my memory,
I cannot instantly raise up the gross
Of full three thousand ducats: What of that?
Tubal, a wealthy Hebrew of my tribe,
Will furnish me: But soft; How many months
Do you desire?—Rest you fair, good signior; [*To ANTONIO*
Your worship was the last man in our mouths.

Antonio. Shylock, albeit I neither lend nor borrow,
By taking, nor by giving of excess,
Yet to supply the ripe wants of my friend,
I'll break a custom:—Is he yet possessed,* [*To BASSANIO*
How much you would?

Shylock. Ay, ay, three thousand ducats.

Antonio. And for three months.

Shylock. I had forgot,—three months, you told me so.
Well then, your bond; and, let me see,—But hear you;
Methought, you said, you neither lend nor borrow,
Upon advantage.

Antonio. I do never use it.

Shylock. Three thousand ducats,—'tis a good round sum.
Three months from twelve, then let me see the rate.

Antonio. Well, Shylock, shall we be beholden to you?

—*Shakespeare.*

L. "MERCHANT OF VENICE."

Portia. I pray you, let me look upon the bond.

Shylock. Here 'tis, most reverend doctor, here it is.

Portia. Shylock, there's thrice thy money offered thee.

Shylock. An oath, an oath, I have an oath in heaven:
Shall I lay perjury upon my soul?
No, not for Venice.

Portia. Why, this bond is forfeit?
And lawfully by this the Jew may claim
A pound of flesh, to be by him cut off
Nearest the merchant's heart:—Be merciful;
Take thrice thy money; bid me tear the bond.

Shylock. When it is paid according to the tenour.—
It doth appear, you are a worthy judge;
You know the law, your exposition
Hath been most sound: I charge you by the law,
Whereof you are a well-deserving pillar,
Proceed to judgment: by my soul I swear,
There is no power in the tongue of man
To alter me: I stay here on my bond.

Antonio. Most heartily I do beseech the court
To give the judgment.

Portia. Why then, thus it is.
You must prepare your bosom for his knife:

Shylock. O noble judge! O excellent young man!

Portia. For the intent and purpose of the law
Hath full relation to the penalty,
Which here appeareth due upon the bond.

Shylock. 'Tis very true: O wise and upright judge!
How much more elder art thou than thy looks!

Portia. Therefore, lay bare your bosom.

Shylock. Ay, his breast:
So says the bond;—Doth it not, noble judge?—
Nearest his heart, those are the very words.

Portia. It is so. Are there balance here, to weigh
The flesh.

Shylock. I have them ready.

Portia. Have by some surgeon, Shylock, on your charge,
To stop his wounds, lest he do bleed to death.

Shylock. Is it so nominated in the bond?—*Shakespeare.*

M. "MERCHANT OF VENICE."

Portia. The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath: it is twice bless'd;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes:
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown:
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above his scepter'd sway,
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice. Therefore, Jew,
Though justice be thy plea, consider this,—
That, in the course of justice, none of us
Should see salvation: we do pray for mercy;
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
The deeds of mercy. I have spoke thus much,
To mitigate the justice of thy plea;
Which, if thou follow, this strict court of Venice
Must needs give sentence 'gainst the merchant there.

Shylock. My deeds upon my head! I crave the law,
The penalty and forfeit of my bond.

Portia. Is he not able to discharge the money?

Bassanio. Yes, here I tender it for him in the court:
Yea, twice the sum: if that will not suffice,
I will be bound to pay it ten times o'er,
On forfeit of my hands, my head, my heart:
If this will not suffice, it must appear
That malice bears down truth. And I beseech you,
Wrest once the law to your authority:
To do a great right, do a little wrong:
And curb this cruel devil of his will.—*Shakespeare.*

N. "PICKWICK PAPERS."

A casual observer, adds the secretary, to whose notes we are indebted for the following account—a casual observer might possibly have remarked nothing extraordinary in the bald head, and circular spectacles, which were intently turned towards his (the secretary's) face, during the reading of the above resolutions: to those who knew that the gigantic brain of Pickwick was working beneath that forehead, and that the beaming eyes of Pickwick were twinkling behind those glasses, the sight was indeed an interesting one. There sat the man who had traced to their source the mighty ponds of Hampstead, and agitated the scientific world with his Theory of Tittlebats, as calm and unmoved as the deep waters of the one on a frosty day, or as a solitary specimen of the other in the inmost recesses of an earthen jar. And how much more interesting did the spectacle become, when, starting into full life and animation, as a simultaneous call for "Pickwick" burst from his followers, that illustrious man slowly mounted into the Windsor chair, on which he had been previously seated, and addressed the club himself had founded! What a study for an artist did that exciting scene present! The eloquent Pickwick, with one hand gracefully concealed behind his coat tails, and the other waving in air, to assist his glowing declamation; his elevated position revealing those tights and gaiters, which, had they clothed an ordinary man, might have passed without observation, but which, when Pickwick clothed them—if we may use the expression—inspired voluntary awe and respect; surrounded by the men who had volunteered to share the perils of his travels, and who were destined to participate in the glories of his discoveries. On his right hand sat Mr. Tracy Tupman—the too susceptible Tupman, who to the wisdom and experience of maturer years superadded the enthusiasm and ardour of a boy, in the most interesting and pardonable of human weaknesses—love. Time and feeding had expanded that once romantic form; the black silk waistcoat had become more and more developed; inch by inch had the gold watch-chain beneath it disappeared from within the range of Tupman's vision; and gradually had the capacious chin encroached upon the borders of the white cravat: but the soul of Tupman had known no change—admiration of the fair sex was

still its ruling passion. On the left of his great leader sat the poetic Snodgrass, and near him again the sporting Winkle, the former poetically enveloped in a mysterious blue cloak with a canine-skin collar, and the latter communicating additional lustre to a new green shooting coat, plaid neckerchief, and closely-fitted drabs.—*Dickens*.

O. "MERCHANT OF VENICE."

Morocco. Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred.
Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
Where Phœbus' fire scarce thaws the icicles,
And let us make incision for your love,
To prove whose blood is reddest, his, or mine.
I tell thee, lady, this aspect of mine
Hath fear'd the valiant; by my love, I swear,
The best regarded virgins of our clime
Have loved it too: I would not change this hue,
Except to steal your thoughts, my gentle queen.

Portia. In terms of choice I am not solely led
By nice direction of a maiden's eyes:
Besides, the lottery of my destiny
Bars me the right of voluntary choosing:
But, if my father had not scanted me,
And hedg'd me by his wit, to yield myself
His wife, who wins me by that means I told you,
Yourself, renowned prince, then stood as fair,
As any comer I have look'd on yet,
For my affection.

Morocco. Even for that I thank you;
Therefore, I pray you, lead me to the caskets,
To try my fortune. By this scimitar—
That slew the Sophy, and a Persian prince,
That won three fields of sultan Solyman—
I would out-stare the sternest eyes that look,
Out-brave the heart most daring on the earth,
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the she-bear,
Yea, mock the lion when he roars for prey,

To win thee, lady: But, alas the while!
 If Hercules, and Lichas, play at dice
 Which is the better man, the greater throw
 May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
 So is Alcides beaten by his page;
 And so may I, blind fortune leading me,
 Miss that which one unworthier may attain,
 And die with grieving.

Portia. You must take your chance;
 And either not attempt to choose at all,
 Or swear, before you choose, if you choose wrong,
 Never to speak to lady afterward
 In way of marriage; therefore be advis'd.

Morocco. Nor will not; come, bring me unto my chance.

Portia. First, forward to the temple; after dinner
 Your hazard shall be made.

Morocco. Good fortune then!
 To make me bless't or curs'd'st among men.—*Shakespeare.*

P. "PICKWICK PAPERS."

Mr. Pickwick observed (says the Secretary) that fame was dear to the heart of every man. Poetic fame was dear to the heart of his friend Snodgrass; the fame of conquest was equally dear to his friend Tupman; and the desire of earning fame in the sports of the field, the air, and the water, was uppermost in the breast of his friend Winkle. He (Mr. Pickwick) would not deny that he was influenced by human passions and human feelings—(cheers)—possibly by human weaknesses—(loud cries of "No")—but this he would say, that if ever the fire of self-importance broke out in his bosom, the desire to benefit the human race in preference effectually quenched it. The praise of mankind was his Swing; philanthropy was his insurance office. (Vehement cheering.) He had felt some pride—he acknowledged it freely, and let his enemies make the most of it—he had felt some pride when he presented his Tittlebatian Theory to the world; it might be celebrated or it might not. (A cry of "It is," and great cheering.) He would take the assertion of that honourable Pickwickian whose voice he had just heard—it was celebrated; but if the fame of that treatise were to extend to the furthest confines of the known

world, the pride with which he should reflect on the authorship of that production would be as nothing compared with the pride with which he looked around him on this, the proudest moment of his existence. (Cheers.) He was a humble individual. (No, no.) Still he could not but feel that they had selected him for a service of great honour, and of some danger. Travelling was in a troubled state, and the minds of coachmen were unsettled. Let them look abroad, and contemplate the scenes which were enacting around them. Stage coaches were upsetting in all directions, horses were bolting, boats were overturning, and boilers were bursting. (Cheers—a voice, “No.”) No! (Cheers.) Let that honourable Pickwickian who cried “No” so loudly come forward and deny it, if he could. (Cheers.) Who was it that cried “No?” (Enthusiastic cheering.) Was it some vain and disappointed man—he would not say haberdasher—(loud cheers)—who, jealous of the praise which had been—perhaps undeservedly—bestowed on his (Mr. Pickwick’s) researches, and smarting under the censure which had been heaped upon his own feeble attempts at rivalry, now took this vile and calumnious mode of—

—*Dickens.*

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